

Tourists in Russia Run for the Exit

Many Fear Being Stranded by International Air Boycott

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — "Excuse me, I've got to pack and check out," a harried American tourist called over his shoulder as he rushed for an elevator in the vast, boxlike Rossiya Hotel near the Kremlin. "A lot of people are scrambling to get out of here before they close the doors."

He was referring to the mounting international ban on air service to the Soviet Union to protest the downing of a South Korean airliner with 269 people on board.

As pilots, airlines and governments in one Western country after another have announced temporary suspension of service to and from the Soviet Union, some foreign travelers are cutting their trips short and leaving while they can do so easily.

Others, however, are still arriving, by air, sea and train, or are

continuing long-planned tours of the Soviet Union, confident that they or their tour guides can maneuver around a growing web of travel restrictions.

Western diplomats say no one is likely to be stranded in the Soviet Union, but for thousands of tourists, businessmen and students, getting to the country and getting out will be more difficult than usual.

On the basis of U.S., Canadian, West European and Japanese air sanctions announced this far, disruptions in travel should reach a high point this week, then taper off and end in November.

Intourist, the Soviet state travel agency, is working overtime and by all accounts relatively efficiently to reroute departing travelers to trains, mostly to Finland, or East European airlines, while pretending, according to some travelers, not to have heard of an air boycott.

About 60,000 tourists, or 5,000 each month, were expected here this year from the United States.

During the last few days, a stream of American travelers has ebbed and flowed through the small waiting room of the U.S. Embassy's consular section, some wondering whether they should leave as a matter of principle, others to find help in making new travel reservations.

"We don't have the authority to tell Americans what they should do," a consular officer said.

Nor is the embassy acting as travel agent. Embassy officers are

helping some distressed tourists send telegrams notifying friends and relatives at home of new travel plans while explaining the intricacies of sanctions that more than a dozen countries have put in force or are about to impose for periods of up to 60 days.

Beginning Thursday, most countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will ban Aeroflot flights to and from their territory for 14 days.

Air New Zealand suspended business with Aeroflot for 60 days beginning last Thursday, following similar action by Canada and the Italian airline, Alitalia.

British Airways has suspended service, and Scandinavian pilots, including those of neutral Finland, are refusing to fly to the Soviet Union for periods ranging from one week to 60 days. Swissair, one of the major carriers to and from Moscow, is also expected to suspend service.

The ban is being encouraged by the International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations. But one member of the federation has announced firmly that it will ignore the ban — the Soviet Union of Aviation Workers.

The net effect of all these sanctions is likely to leave only Austrian Airlines and Air France servicing Moscow at the height of the ban, along with a selection of East European carriers.

■ Detours for Travelers

France, Finland and Austria looked like promising detours for travelers leaving Moscow in the coming weeks as a boycott of air links with the Soviet Union took deeper hold in Europe on Tuesday, The Associated Press reported from London.

The Finnish state railroad already had put extra passenger cars on its daily trains to and from Moscow and Leningrad, and Air France sent a Boeing 727 to Moscow with nonstop pilots, who were not observing the general European move to halt service.

The British Foreign Office said there were no reports of distress from the roughly 1,200 Britons traveling in the Soviet Union. But travel agents in London were scrambling to make alternative arrangements for their clients.

Neutral Austria, which did not agree to the boycott, could also be an alternative routing along with the East Berlin airport, said Gerd Leidinger, a spokesman at the German Travel Office in London. He said his office had 553 persons booked to the Soviet Union, and those contacted so far had decided to keep their bookings.



A Lebanese Christian woman and her children wait for a Red Cross convoy to bring food. They are among thousands under siege by Druze militia in the village of Deir al Qamar.

Syria Warns of Escalation in Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

ago. It was approved by Syria and the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, whose forces receive most of their arms from Syria.

Bursts of shelling and gunfire were reported around Beirut, but the recent fierce civil warfare eased somewhat.

Several artillery rounds hit the Christian suburb of Hazmeh in East Beirut in mid-morning, and Lebanese Army positions came under fire near Khalde, south of Beirut, the state radio said.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli media reported Tuesday that the government was worried that Palestinian guerrillas fighting alongside Syrian-backed Druze forces in the Chuf mountains could re-enter Beirut and threaten the Gemayel government.

Army radio said Israel and U.S. sources reported that 1,000 to 1,500 fighters of the Palestine Liberation Organization were assisting Druze bombardments of Christian militiamen and the Lebanese Army.

The radio quoted government sources as saying they were concerned that Israel's four-month-old troop withdrawal agreement with Lebanon could be nullified if the PLO returned to Beirut and threatened Mr. Gemayel's government.

The newspaper Ma'ariv said Israel was considering "deterrent action" against the Druze fighters but did not spell out what that meant.

■ Red Cross Reaches Refugees
Eric Pace of The New York Times reported earlier from Deir al Qamar, Lebanon:

The first International Red Cross relief convoy got through Monday to the besieged Chuf mountain village of Deir al Qamar, where thousands of Christian refugees are short of food and medicine — and fearful of the encircling Druze militia.

Najib Abisabir, a bank employee who had fled here from another

Chuf village, told reporters who came in with the convoy: "Misery falls upon us. We are shut in here without protection. We do not know whether we will leave here alive or not."

The Druze militia kept the Red Cross from entering Deir al Qamar last week after the refugees — estimated by Lebanese officials at 50,000 — began pouring into the village to escape the bloodshed that has rocked the Chuf.

But Monday the Druze, stationed on commanding positions overlooking the village, ended the blockade, which some had called retaliation for what they said was favoritism shown to Lebanese Christians by relief officials.

Reagan Authorizes Marines In Beirut to Call Air Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

"would send the wrong signal to our troops, to our allies and to the Syrians," an official said.

Another official said this also would be likely to touch off a domestic political debate that would

complicate U.S. diplomatic efforts in the region.

U.S. officials say invocation of the 90-day provision would be "a wrong signal" that would encourage the Syrians to hang back from diplomatic efforts to end the fighting in Lebanon.

Some officials said the Syrians would be likely to increase their support of President Amin Gemayel's opponents in the hope of drawing U.S. Marines into combat and increasing U.S. domestic pressure for withdrawal.

These officials said that a signal of withdrawal also might encourage the French, who also have troops in Lebanon who have taken casualties, to reconsider their role.

An administration official said that a resolution expressing support for administration objectives but imposing an 18-month limit would be "beneficial" from the point of view of persuading the Syrians that Mr. Reagan's deployment of marines has U.S. domestic backing.

Meanwhile, the State Department spokesman, Alan D. Romberg, said there was "increasing evidence" that Syrian-backed units of the Palestine Liberation Organization were taking part in the heavy fighting around Beirut.

Senior State Department officials said privately that they no longer doubted that PLO forces were fighting alongside Lebanese factions working against Mr. Gemayel and that Syria has been providing arms and logistical assistance.

Department officials said that although the evidence was not conclusive there was some ground for believing that the groups attacking the Lebanese Army included some Syrian troops wearing the uniforms of the irregular militias and some Iranian Revolutionary Guards known to be in Lebanon to encourage sentiment in favor of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini among the Shiite Muslim population.

WORLD BRIEFS

2 KGB Officials Join Interior Ministry

MOSCOW (AP) — Two former officials of the KGB secret police have been named deputy interior ministers in a shakeup that appears to be evidence of President Yuri V. Andropov's reported campaign to root out corruption and strengthen the KGB's power in the national police force.

A ministry official listed six deputy ministers, including the new names: Vasily Lezhnevskoy, formerly a deputy chairman of the KGB, and Kamil B. Vostrikov, a former KGB official.

The Internal Affairs Ministry oversees the militia, the traffic police, criminal investigation, fire protection, prisons, labor camps and political schools.

IRA Said to Start Bombing Campaign

BELFAST (AP) — A bomb exploded Tuesday under a car near Warrenpoint on the border with Ireland after security chiefs were reported to have alerted police and troops that the Irish Republican Army was to start a major bombing campaign in Northern Ireland.

A police spokesman reported no casualties in the blast. Police say they believe the car belongs to a member of the security forces. Police said earlier that an incendiary device exploded outside a shop in the mainly Roman Catholic town of Strabane on the border, but no one was hurt.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for Tuesday's explosions, but police blamed the IRA.

Dutch Queen Receives Jesse Jackson

THE HAGUE (UPI) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson, a possible candidate for the U.S. presidency, met Tuesday with Queen Beatrix.

Later, at a lunch in Parliament with members of the Foreign Affairs Commission, Mr. Jackson said he "felt good" after the royal meeting. He was the first black American to be received by Queen Beatrix, a spokesman for the queen said.

The queen was "hospitable, generous and sensitive," Mr. Jackson said. He came to the Netherlands on the second leg of a European tour, which he described as an attempt to explore "alternatives to nuclear war."

McGovern Launches Nomination Bid

WASHINGTON (AP) — Former Senator George S. McGovern launched another bid for the Democratic presidential nomination Tuesday. He said he supported arms control talks with the Russians, an end to U.S. military involvement in Central America and a program of government-backed education and other aid.

"I do not advocate unilateral disarmament," the 61-year-old South Dakotan said. "But I have no doubt that as president I could work out a realistic agreement with the Russian leaders that would stop the arms race and safely reduce arms spending."

Mr. McGovern won the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination on a platform of ending the Vietnam War but then lost the general election overwhelmingly to President Richard M. Nixon. He was defeated in 1980 in his bid for a fourth Senate term.

Albania Notes Danger of Arms Race

VIENNA (AP) — Albania warned Tuesday that installation of new medium-range missiles in Eastern and Western Europe was "fraught with dangers."

The warning was contained in an editorial published by the Communist Party daily, Zeri i Popullit, according to excerpts carried by the ATA press agency. The newspaper said recent visits of Soviet military leaders to Eastern bloc countries were designed to "analyze measures the current Soviet leadership envisages to reinforce and modernize even more the Warsaw Pact in the bitter rivalry for hegemony" between the two superpowers.

It added that this rivalry was taking place "above all as far as installation of new nuclear medium-range missiles on the territories of several East and West European countries is concerned, which is fraught with dangers." These plans, it said, were "an expression of the same aggressive and expansionist aims of American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism."

Iranians, Police Said to Clash in Mecca

LONDON (Reuters) — Iranian and other pilgrims clashed Tuesday with Saudi Arabian police after a rally outside the Iranian pilgrims' headquarters in Mecca, Tehran radio reported.

The radio, monitored in London by the British Broadcasting Corp., said Saudi special guards attacked the pilgrims as they moved toward the Grand Mosque, the holiest Muslim shrine. It said 25 Iranians were injured and others arrested.

Tehran radio said last week that 14 Iranians had been arrested after demonstrations in which Iranian and other pilgrims had shouted slogans against the United States, Israel and the Soviet Union. An official source at the Saudi Ministry of Information later denied that arrests had been made.

Rail, Postal Strike Disrupts Belgium

BRUSSELS (AP) — A rail strike spread to the postal service and Brussels' transit system Tuesday while the country braced for a strike Thursday by 900,000 public service employees angry about planned cuts in benefits and wages.

The streets of Brussels were jammed with traffic and the rail strike made many late for work. There was limited subway service in Brussels and no buses or streetcars. Only a few trains operated in Flanders, Belgium's Dutch-speaking northern half, officials reported.

Post office employees joined the rail and transit workers Tuesday afternoon and said they would stay off the job until at least Friday evening. Union officials said planned budget reductions would cost government workers 10 billion francs (about \$188 million) next year in cuts in salary, lower vacation and year-end bonuses and higher social security contributions.

Bid for New Antarctica Body Rejected

CANBERRA, Australia (Reuters) — Signatories to the 24-year-old Antarctic Treaty, including the Soviet Union and the United States, rejected moves led by Malaysia on Tuesday for a more international body to govern the vast ice-bound land mass.

The chief Soviet delegate, E.I. Tolstikov, said at a meeting of the treaty's consultative group that the treaty, which suspended all claims and counterclaims to the continent, had been largely successful in its aims of protecting the environment, ensuring cooperation, avoiding disputes and preventing militarization.

Malaysia, which wants the Antarctic made accessible to all countries, will raise the matter at the United Nations, having received the backing of the Nonaligned Movement at its summit in March.

Yugoslav Leaders Attend War Games

BELGRADE (AP) — Yugoslav leaders on Tuesday attended the opening of the country's biggest military exercises in more than five years, involving the Yugoslav Army and territorial defense units, including civilians.

Code-named "Unity '83," the war games, held in the southern republic of Macedonia, are designed to test new armor and infantry weapons. With the exception of Prime Minister Milka Plavcic, the entire Yugoslav Communist Party and state leadership was on hand. Foreign military attaches were invited to attend and other signatories to the Helsinki accords were informed, although the troop strength was said to be below 25,000, the level requiring notification.

Government Official Slain in Corsica

BASTIA, Corsica (AP) — A government official was shot to death Tuesday and police said the killing was undoubtedly the work of separatists seeking autonomy from France.

Police said Pierre-Jean Massimi, 57, chief of staff to one of Corsica's two departmental administrators, making him the second-ranking government official in the northern part of the island, died of a wound to the head after gunmen fired at his car.

Separatist groups have stepped up bomb attacks recently in Corsica and on the French mainland, but few have caused injuries.

For the Record

GENEVA (AP) — U.S. and Soviet negotiators at the medium-range missile talks met Tuesday at the Soviet mission as the final round of negotiations continued before the planned U.S. missile deployment in Europe. Deployment is scheduled to begin in December if no agreement is reached.

VENICE (AP) — Oleg Bitov, 52, a journalist from Leningrad, who was in Venice for a film festival, has disappeared, the police said Tuesday.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (Reuters) — Seven policemen were wounded Tuesday when two grenades were thrown at a police station in this Basque port, the police said. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.

NDJAMENA, Chad (Reuters) — The United States on Tuesday handed over a Hercules C-130 military transport to Chad as part of a \$25-million effort to help fight Libyan-backed rebels.

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No Evidence Is Found That Soviet Agents Use U.S. Information Act

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The notion that Soviet agents gather valuable information on the United States by using the Freedom of Information Act has been repeated so often on Capitol Hill in recent years that it usually goes unchallenged. But it will not stand up under courtroom scrutiny. The assumption has now been tested, first by a check of requests under the act and then in a lawsuit. The results showed that U.S. defense and intelligence agencies are unable to cite a single instance of a Soviet-bloc attempt to use the law to collect intelligence since Congress passed the act in 1966.

Reagan Aide Defends U.S. Rights Policy

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William Bradford Reynolds, an assistant attorney general, said that the civil rights policies of the Reagan administration were fully consistent with the views espoused by Hubert H. Humphrey and Martin Luther King. Mr. Reynolds made his remarks Monday at a meeting of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, an independent, fact-finding agency. He was promptly challenged by commissioners and members of the commission's 50 state advisory committees who were in the audience.

Mr. Reynolds quoted Humphrey and King as saying they opposed numerical goals and quotas and wanted a "color-blind" society in which no one would receive preferential treatment because of skin color.

"The curiosity is that there are those today who challenge the color-blind ideal that was so staunchly defended in the 1960s by the real titans of the civil rights movement and the authors of the Civil Rights Act and the 14th Amendment," Mr. Reynolds said. "Remedial goals, quotas or set-asides based on race perpetuate the very evil that the 14th Amendment seeks to remove. They erect artificial barriers that let some in and keep others out, not on the basis of ability but on the basis of the most irrelevant of characteristics under law — race."

Herbert Hill, chairman of the civil rights advisory committee in Wisconsin, told Mr. Reynolds that his speech was "rhetorical claptrap" because it distorted the history of the civil rights movement and 25 years of litigation.

M. Howard Renshaw, who is chairman of the Michigan advisory committee on civil rights, said the speech was "a demonstration of how the devil can quote Scripture for his own purposes."

Paul M. Rosa, the lawyer-researcher who challenged the claim, "It simply means that there is no evidence that it has occurred." He added: "What you have here is hearsay building on hearsay at a policy level. One guy makes a claim and someone else picks it up."

That, it appears, is what happened when Rear Admiral Edward A. Burkhalter Jr., director of the Intelligence Community Staff, made a speech in San Francisco on Jan. 5 at a conference of the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association.

In the talk, he said that "one of the more productive means by which the Soviets have acquired large amounts of valuable information in recent years has been adroit use of the Freedom of Information Act."

"Just by asking the right questions," he said, "the Soviets are able to pull from federal government files reams of technical data not otherwise available to the public, much of it only recently declassified."

Mr. Rosa, a former intelligence analyst with the U.S. Army in Vietnam, said his interest was piqued when he read an account of the admiral's speech in the Jan. 10 edition of Aviation Week.

He began his quest for evidence with letters to the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency and more.

Citing Admiral Burkhalter's speech, Mr. Rosa asked, under the Freedom of Information Act, for "any and all FOIA requests made by the Soviets, and all records they obtained as a result."

He said he was "using the term 'Soviets' to include individuals, governments or surrogates acting on behalf of the government of the U.S.S.R."

Most responses said that "a review of our files indicates no requests from the Soviets or anyone acting on their behalf" or something to that effect.

Some were a bit ambivalent, saying that they had no records showing the nationalities or affiliations of requesters, because the law does not require such identifications. But that also meant they had no records of any "Soviet" requests.

Mr. Rosa sued Admiral Burkhalter and the CIA to find out what evidence they had for the admiral's talk.

Backed by the privately funded Center for National Security Studies, the litigation produced only a CIA memo on agency relations with the academic community.

An affidavit from the admiral's speechwriter, Lieutenant Commander David G. Muller Jr., showed that as at the bottom of Admiral Burkhalter's remarks. Mr. Muller said he had been relying on a 1982 speech by Attorney General William French Smith and a 1982 Senate report on the transfer of high technology to the Soviet bloc.

Mr. Rosa said he was satisfied that there was no evidence of Soviet use of the act as a device for espionage or technology transfer and consented to dismissal of the lawsuit Sept. 2.



President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at a meeting on Tuesday.

Mugabe Urges U.S. to Exert Pressure On South Africa Over Namibia Issue

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe emerged from a meeting Tuesday saying that they had agreed to disagree over southern Africa issues but that their talk had benefited U.S.-Zimbabwean relations.

Prime Minister Mugabe asked President Reagan to put more pressure on the white minority government of South Africa to end its system of racial segregation and to cease its opposition to the independence of South-West Africa, or Namibia, senior State Department officials said.

"We didn't always agree, but we have gained much from hearing your views, Mr. Prime Minister," Mr. Reagan told Mr. Mugabe at the end of their two-hour meeting.

"I believe that our two countries will continue to cooperate in those areas where common concerns are shared and that we will come closer to an understanding on those issues where our views diverge," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Mugabe, making his second visit to Washington since 1980, praised the United States for aid to Zimbabwe, enabling the country today "to do a little more than it was yesterday" in healing the wounds of civil war.

"We have enjoyed excellent relations with your country," Mr. Mugabe said.

"Yes, as you admit, there have been areas of difference, we have differences on the modality of bringing about Namibia's independence, the linkage with the Cuban question, but generally we have looked at issues through the same glasses, one might say," he said.

The United States has linked the removal of Cuban troops in Angola to resolving the issue of Namibia's independence from South Africa.

"I believe that if South Africa were spoken to very firmly with threats that the West would not brook any delay on this question, South Africa would proceed to act positively," Mr. Mugabe was quoted as saying.

The two leaders departed from discussion of regional issues to talk about Zimbabwe's abstention Monday from a United Nations Security Council vote deploring the Soviet downing of a Korean airliner, administration officials said.

"We were very disappointed" in the vote, an official said.

Mr. Mugabe said his foreign minister consulted with seven other regional governments, which were unanimous in the view that Zimbabwe should abstain.

U.S. officials said the administration regarded Mr. Mugabe's visit as important.

"Zimbabwe is a very key country for us," said an official, noting that the United States had an interest "in seeing that the experiment of Zimbabwe succeeds."

Earlier, Ian Black of The Washington Post reported: At the start of his first official visit here Monday, Mr. Mugabe defended the rearrest of six white air force officers acquitted of acts of sabotage.

Two of the officers were deported to Britain during the weekend. Although the six had been cleared, Mr. Mugabe said, his government was still convinced of their guilt and that they had had links with South Africa.

He offered a prayer for the victims of the South Korean airliner that was shot down by the Soviet Union, but refrained from naming Moscow.

As he did in a special public meeting Monday with the Polish community in Austria, he limited his remarks to words of consolation.

"The only road that leads to victory and the regaining of lost freedom is through internal conversion," John Paul told Poles who had come to greet him.

The disappointment of the Polish community was accompanied by comments that perhaps the pope's performance confirmed suspicions voiced after his visit to Poland in June that John Paul was, in effect, accepting the government's crushing of the Solidarity movement.

Polish disappointment was shared by Czechoslovak Catholics, whose church is judged by the Vatican diplomats to be the most suppressed in Europe.

Although Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek of Prague was denied the right to come here for the pope's visit, the pope did not take the occasion to speak of the persecution of the Czechoslovak church. Drawn-out talks between the Prague government and the Vatican have come to a halt.

The cardinals of Poland, East Germany, Hungary and Yugoslavia were in Austria for the visit.

Works Seized At Moscow's Book Exhibit

N.Y. Jewish Publishers Complain of Censorship

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The organizers of the exhibit of the Association of Jewish Book Publishers of New York at the fourth Moscow International Book Fair say 49 of their titles were seized by Soviet officials.

The weeklong, biennial fair, which closed Tuesday, had representatives from more than 70 countries.

The American Jewish exhibit, which included nearly 1,000 titles this year, has been a fixture of the exhibit and an attraction for Soviet Jews, who have come from all over the Soviet Union to browse through books to which they normally have no access. The exhibit was the largest ever put on here by the association.

Janet Scharfstein, an organizer of the Jewish stand, said Monday that the titles seized included Jimmy Carter's memoirs, "Keeping Faith," the American Jewish Yearbook, the Jewish Catalogue, "History of the Jews" by Cecil Roth, "The History of Israel" by Howard Sachar, "My Name Is Asher Lev" by Chaim Potok, the Jewish Almanac, "Many Faces of Anti-Semitism," "Arab-Israeli Wars," and 15 books on Jewish religious holidays in Russian.

Miss Scharfstein said only five titles had been seized at the last fair in 1981, and the treatment of the American Jewish exhibit contrasted with the leniency shown in screening titles of other exhibitors.

There was speculation that the authorities had decided to seize the books to demonstrate their displeasure with the organizers of the Jewish stand, who openly fraternized with the Soviet Jews flocking to their exhibit.

The authorities may also have wanted to show their vexation at the small number of U.S. exhibitors this year. Most major U.S. publishers stayed away, both out of dissatisfaction with the small volume of business the Russians are prepared to do in other than technical or scientific fields and as a sign of protest against Moscow's treatment of its dissident writers.

U.S. publishers originally agreed to participate in the first fair in 1977 on condition that Jewish publishers and Israel be allowed to come, and there was speculation that the Russian may have wanted to signal that the Americans were failing in their part of the deal.

Miss Scharfstein said the censors had explained only that the barred books "were not appropriate."

"We're appalled," she said. "We don't feel it's fair. This is the reason so many publishers boycott the fair."

Despite the seizures, the organizers of the stand said they had had no other trouble. Long lines formed outside each afternoon when the fair was opened to the public.

U.S. Jewish Emigration Down United Press International reported from Geneva that the Inter-governmental Committee for Migration said Russia again cut back last month on the number of Jews allowed to leave the country.

It said 133 Soviet Jews arrived at its reception center in Vienna in August, bringing to 939 the number permitted to emigrate this year. At least 2,700 Jews were permitted to leave the Soviet Union last year and 9,460 in 1981.

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union released details Tuesday of what it claimed were the spy missions for which three U.S. diplomats had been expelled from the country in the last seven months.

The KGB security police issued the latest expulsion order on Monday, accusing Lon David Augustenborg, the U.S. vice consul in Leningrad, and his wife, Denise, of "carrying out an act of espionage" Sunday.

In a rare disclosure of details concerning the expulsion of a diplomat, the Communist Party daily Pravda said Tuesday that Mr. and Mrs. Augustenborg were detained about 25 miles (40 kilometers) outside Leningrad after they attempted to collect what the newspaper called a "spy container" holding information about the Soviet Navy from a roadside pickup point.

Mr. Augustenborg kept his car running while his "highly experienced" wife got out of the vehicle with a child's blanket in her hand, retrieved the metal container and tossed the package onto the back seat of the car, Pravda said.

The newspaper indicated that KGB agents then appeared on the scene and captured them.

Mrs. Augustenborg did not manage to get into the car before her husband stepped on the accelerator "intending simply on escaping," Pravda said.

"Clearly fear proved stronger than feelings toward his wife," the paper said.

It added that during questioning, Mr. Augustenborg "continued to insist that he had nothing to do with what his wife was doing."

Pravda also detailed two other alleged espionage cases that resulted in the expulsions of two U.S. diplomats in Moscow earlier this year.

On March 7, Pravda said, Richard Osborne, an economic attaché at the U.S. Embassy, was detained in Fili Park in Moscow.

The Kremlin had said previously only that Mr. Osborne was caught trying to make a radio transmission, but the newspaper added details of what it called "the newest, speediest agent's equipment" seized from Mr. Osborne.

It said the KGB confiscated an electronic coding machine and other transmitting equipment, as well as notes.

On June 2, the newspaper added, Louis Thomas, a civilian with the security division of the U.S. Embassy, was caught "during a pre-arranged conspiratorial meeting with an agent."

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said Tuesday that the embassy had no immediate comment on the Pravda article and that he did not expect a break with traditional practice of giving no details about Soviet expulsions of U.S. diplomats.

Pravda Reports Details Of Alleged U.S. Spying

On Monday, the U.S. State Department said it had protested to Moscow over what it called the "physical mistreatment" of the Augustenborgs. At the same time, it disclosed that two Soviet air attachés had been expelled from Washington last month.

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2 Die in Spanish Plane Crash

TORDESILLAS, Spain — Two persons were killed Tuesday when their light plane hit an electricity pylon and crashed into an improvised bullring in this town north-west of Madrid, narrowly missing thousands of spectators.

The plane, a Cessna 441, was piloted by a 35-year-old man and carried two passengers. It was on its way to a local airfield when the crash occurred.

The crash occurred during a bullfight. The plane hit a high-voltage electricity pylon and crashed into the stands of the bullring.

The pilot and one of the passengers were killed. The other passenger was injured but is expected to survive.

The crash occurred at the Tordeillas bullring, which was packed with spectators for the event.

The plane was carrying two people, a pilot and a passenger. Both were killed in the crash.

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BRIEFS

Interior Minister — Officials of the KGB secret police in a shakeup after the Soviet Union's reported campaign to curb its power in the national police by a deputy chairman of the KGB official.

Bombing Campaign — Exploded Tuesday under a campaign in Ireland after security forces and troops that the Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland, casualties in the blast. Police exploded outside a shop in the border, but no one was responsible for Tuesday's explosion.

Seizes Jesse Jackson — Jesse Jackson, a possible day with Queen Beatrix, "felt good" after the royal reception by Queen Beatrix, a second leg of a European tour "alternatives to nuclear war."

Res Nomination — Senator George S. McGovern, presidential nominee, talks with the Russian, Central America and a program of disarmament. The 61-year-old, but that as president I could not lead that would say I am doing. democratic presidential nominee. War but then lost the general election. M. Nixon. He was defeated.

anger of Arms — Tuesday that installing Western Europe was "a danger of arms." an editorial published by the according to excerpts carried in recent visits of Soviet military leaders to "analyze measures to enforce and modernize our army for hegemony" between the as taking place "above all in the ion-range missiles on the western countries is concerned, which said, were 'an expression of the is of American imperialism and is

aid to Clash in Iran — and other pilgrims died Tuesday a rally outside the Iranian flag by the British Broadcasting and the pilgrims as they walked solemn shrine. It said 23 Iranian

but 14 Iranians had been arrested and other pilgrims had been and the Soviet Union. An official later denied that arrest

ke Disrupts Bel — strike spread to the postal service while the country threatened to force employees to accept a pay jammed with traffic and the was limited subway service only a few trains operated. I the rail and transit workers to stay off the job until a last planned budget reductions was frames (about \$188 million) and year-end bonuses and higher

retica Body Reje — signatories to the Soviet Union and the United on Tuesday for a more international mass. J. Tolstikov, said at a meeting the treaty, which suspended the mt, had been largely successful in ensuring cooperation, avoiding the

s Attend War — slav leaders on Tuesday attended military exercises in more than 100 and territorial defense units, including


cial Slain in Cors — a government official was shot and killed was undoubtedly the slaying. ion. 37, chief of staff to one of the ns, making him the second-ranking part of the island, died of a wound

52, a journalist from Leningrad, was disappeared. The police said that a were thrown at a police station. one claimed responsibility for the 59 — The United States on the military transport to Chad as part of a

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Tapes Indicate Radio Contact After 747 Was Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

trollers at Narita are called "Tokyo Radio."

3:20:10, Tokyo Radio: "Korean air 007 clearance. Tokyo ATC cleared Korean air 007. Climb and maintain flight level 350." (This meant 35,000 feet).

3:20:20, KE007: "Roger. Korean air 007 climb, maintain flight level 350. Leaving 330 this time."

3:20:30, Tokyo Radio: "Tokyo, Roger."

3:23:05, KE007: "Tokyo Radio, Korean air 007 level 350."

3:23:08, Tokyo Radio: "Korean air 007, Tokyo, Roger."

3:27:00, KE007: "Tokyo, Korean air 007."

3:27:05, Tokyo Radio: "Korean air 007, Tokyo."

3:27:10, KE007: "KE007..." (At this point, the transcript says, "Signal was noisy and weak.")

3:27:26, Tokyo Radio: "Unreadable, unreadable. Radio check on 10048" (referring to a radio frequency of 10,048 kHz).

The transcript then says there was no answer from the Korean plane. Between 3:28:12 and 3:30:03, seven more calls to the airliner were recorded from Narita controllers. Each time there was no response.

Soviet Pilot Reports 'Trick' The Soviet pilot who shot down the South Korean airliner told a newspaper Tuesday that the jumbo jet had used an aviation trick to try to avoid him, news services reported from Moscow.

He added to his prepared homily at Mariasel an improvised prayer for those who suffer for their faith in countries that he did not name.

He turned around before making another approach, giving the airliner time to escape.

"But I did not fall for that trick," he said, adding that the South Korean pilot realized this and retracted his flaps to gain speed again.

Another Soviet pilot said in the same article that the South Korean pilot "knew his onions very well" because he maneuvered and changed course once he was spotted.

Krasnaya Zvezda said that just before the 747 entered Soviet airspace over Kamchatka, an RC-135 flew along the coastline and then darted away and disappeared from radar.

"The military call it a feint," the paper said. "The novelty was only in the fact that it now was a passenger plane, moreover a plane belonging to a foreign airline, that was used as the soloist, go-getter, kamikaze, if you like."

Transcripts of communications between the South Korean jet and U.S. air traffic control, released on Monday in Washington, gave no indication the pilot knew the plane might be off course or might have navigational problems. U.S. civilian radar followed the aircraft for about 200 miles (324 kilometers) after it left Anchorage, Alaska.

Meanwhile, a Japanese Defense Agency spokesman said that Japanese fighters scrambled to intercept two Soviet Backfire bombers, accompanied by two Tu-16 Badger reconnaissance aircraft, after they flew within 100 miles of Japanese airspace early Tuesday. But military sources said the incident did not pose a threat to Japan.

In a related development, Japan's Maritime Self-Defense Force announced a U.S.-Japanese air and sea exercise for Sept. 25, involving about 150 Japanese ships, 170 aircraft and 30,000 military personnel. The number of U.S. ships,

planes and men to participate was not immediately known, but Japanese sources said it would be the largest exercise in the area since 1978.

At the United Nations on Monday, nine nations, a bare minimum required to adopt a resolution, voted for the Security Council document deploring the downing of the airliner. Poland joined the Soviet Union in voting against it. China, Nicaragua, Zimbabwe and Guyana abstained.

Voting for the resolution were the United States, Britain, France, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Jordan, Zaire, Togo and Malta.

The resolution said it "deeply deplores the destruction of the Korean airliner and the tragic loss of life." In an effort to gain Third World votes, it only once referred to the Soviet Union and avoided condemning it.

In London, it was announced Tuesday that Lloyd's and other in-

surers paid Korean Air Lines \$26.8 million in claims for the jumbo jet. The payment represented 76.64 percent of the \$35-million insured value of the plane. The remaining 23.36 percent was covered by the Oriental Fire and Marine Co. of Seoul.

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V

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Drought in America

In the United States the effects of the long summer's drought are starting to show up. The producer price index for last month appeared on Friday showing a bounce upward chiefly because of rises in food prices. These increases will move through the chain to the grocery stores and consumers during the fall and winter, lifting the inflation rate a little higher than the recent and relatively benign 4 percent.

This contribution to inflation is important, but perhaps there is another point here, to take a slightly longer view, that also deserves attention. It is not entirely Pollyannaish to observe that although American agriculture is now going through the worst drought in nearly half a century, the consequences so far are visible only to the statisticians and the professional traders. Everybody worries about how many percentage points the drought may contribute to inflation rates, but nobody worries about America's basic food supply.

Bidding has tightened in the commodity exchanges. Prices of corn and soybeans are up 70 percent over this time last year; if the speculators who trade in futures are correct, they will rise a little more before another harvest comes in. Those crops are used largely to feed animals, so the price of meat will rise in the coming year. But wheat, which is mostly a winter crop, has not been so sharply affected. There is no reason to think the drought will

have any impact on nutrition. To the contrary, despite the damage that the drought has inflicted, there will continue to be a heavy flow of American agricultural exports abroad.

Where there is hunger in the United States, it reflects a failure of social responsibility, not a failure of agricultural production. Where Americans are malnourished, it is not because there is not a grocery store nearby. There are many parts of the world where the severity of drought is measured in the death rates. In the United States, the consequences do not extend much beyond price statistics.

Part of the explanation is an extraordinarily benevolent climate. Another part is the wealth that has built gigantic irrigation systems. Another is modern transportation, and particularly railroads. People with access to rail service may suffer dry summers, but they are unlikely to suffer famine. Without rails — in Europe as recently as the last century, and in much of the Third World today — villages have starved to death no more than 100 miles from markets operating almost normally.

Even in a drought as severe as this summer's, the incidence is spotty across the continent. Railroads and highways have become the equalizers. Everybody pays a little more, but no one needs go hungry. In a very dry season, that is worth celebrating.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

In English, Por Favor

The trouble with much "bilingual" education in America is that it isn't bilingual. Too often it is a program to teach children math, social studies and science in their native language without any genuine effort to help them function in English as soon as possible.

That moving children into English instruction is desirable should be beyond debate. Whatever the transitional value of teaching them in a native language, English is the essential skill for anyone expecting opportunity in the United States. "Bilingual" programs are worthy of federal subsidy only so long as achievement in English is their true aim.

That is the principle that would be reaffirmed by a bill the Reagan administration has submitted to Congress. The bill would let school systems decide how best to achieve the goal. But it would stop requiring that youngsters be taught in their native tongue.

Such native-language training may or may not be helpful to pupils already learning English. The available research is inconclusive. But the proposed law would stop denying federal aid to districts that choose to immerse them in mostly English studies.

Flexibility in approach was the clear intent of Congress 15 years ago when it passed the Bilingual Education Act to support any "new and imaginative" program for non-English speaking students. Only gradually was the statute bent to require teaching in native languages. The Health, Education and Welfare Department's Office of Civil Rights insisted in 1970 on "special assistance" for non-English speakers. The Supreme Court upheld its guidelines and directed schools to create special programs in foreign languages. In 1975 the civil rights office directed that districts had to develop "bilingual" programs; an all-

English program no longer qualified for aid. The bilingual programs have probably been useful in many situations, helping immigrant children adapt to a new culture at their own pace. They ended the often cruel practice, particularly in the Southwest, of letting Mexican-American students move uncomprehendingly through school, falling far behind because they were learning neither English nor the subject matter in Spanish.

But all too often bilingual programs pay only lip service to the goal of making students proficient in English. Some teachers in the programs are themselves inadequate in English. Students are often kept in non-English classes longer than necessary. The foreign-language teachers and bilingual managers have developed a vested interest in preserving their enrollments. They often exaggerate the harm of rushing youngsters along in English.

A study for the Twentieth Century Fund this year went so far as to urge the federal government to stop supporting bilingual education. It argued for "immersion" in English language study and special help in other subjects when needed. Most educators seem to consider that to be the soundest approach to educating children for life in America.

The virtue of the administration's bill is that it does not even try to resolve this educational argument. Far from eliminating bilingual programs, as its critics charge, the bill would make proficiency in English a primary requirement for evaluating bilingual programs, and let school districts decide whether their non-English speakers are best served by "immersion" courses or transitional training in native languages. That seems the wisest course.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

A Disaster — Then Hot Air?

The expressions of disgust that greeted the shooting down of a civilian airliner by the Soviet air force have been followed by a minimum of action. But the Sakhalin incident is not the first time the world has been faced with a contrast between words and deeds. Czechoslovakia in 1968, Afghanistan in 1979 and the re-subjection of Poland in 1981 were all cases in which the West argued publicly about sanctions and then did virtually nothing.

The usual excuse is *détente*, but nowadays the word is used increasingly to mean fear of doing anything that might annoy the Soviets. This guilt between words and deeds has become so much a routine matter that they hardly notice it any more, but if the trend goes so far that the general public itself begins to take it for granted that government pronouncements are so much hot air, democracy will have been shaken to its roots.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

A "disastrous chapter" in U.S.-Soviet relations, declared an outraged spokesman for the Reagan administration last week. Was he referring to the cowardly shooting down of an unarmed Korea Air Lines 747 jetliner by a

Soviet warplane? Oh no, not at all. U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John Block, in Moscow to consummate the grain deal, was condemning the Carter administration's decision to retaliate against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan by suspending grain sales!

Sincere expressions of concern over the cowardly destruction of 269 lives must be regarded as virtually meaningless until such time as [Washington] retaliates — strongly and effectively. A good place to start would be to halt the flow of grain to the Soviet Union.

— The Union Leader (Manchester, N.H.).

Political reactions in the West have been disturbingly predictable. In many quarters there seems to be a greater concern for exploiting the disaster for propaganda purposes than for establishing the actual detail of what occurred — and of trying to devise ways of ensuring that it will not be repeated.

The usual action is primarily a matter for international action through the United Nations and IATA. But this should not hold up Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear arms or the setting up of the European disarmament conference. Indeed, the more international tension is reduced, the more chance there is of preventing a repetition of the disaster.

— The Observer (London).

FROM OUR SEPT. 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Traffic Woes in Paris
PARIS — A letter reads: "For the last ten years the Paris edition of the New York Herald has been my pet newspaper and therefore I feel entitled to make the following suggestion: Why not, instead of attempting to solve the Centigrade and Fahrenheit problem for the 'Old Philadelphia Lady,' agitate on behalf of all those who love beautiful Paris for the proper management of street traffic in the artistic capital of the world. It is a miracle how anyone not an acrobat can safely cross the Boulevard des Italiens, near the Rue Favart, or the Avenue de l'Opéra, near the Herald office, any time between 10 a.m. and midnight. Paris is a century ahead of London and New York in many ways, but its street traffic is a disgrace."

1933: 'Colonel Lawrence' to Retire
LONDON — Airmaster T.E. Shaw — the name which was assumed some time ago by the famous Colonel Lawrence, of Arabia — is leaving the Royal Air Force and will return to civilian life, says the "News-Chronicle." Already he is getting ready the cottage in the country to which he will retire. His most cherished possession is a very powerful motorcycle, on which he can attain speeds of more than 100 miles an hour. To his friends he confides that he is "normal" again, but that the "genius" has gone out of him. No doubt his biography, to be published next spring, will reveal the reason for his entering the R.A.F., and one may expect to find Colonel Lawrence saying that he treated it as a "monastery."

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Inept Responses to a Disgusting Episode

By Dmitri K. Simes

WASHINGTON — The destruction of the Korean airliner killed more than the 269 persons aboard. It probably eliminated any possibility of rapprochement between America and the Soviet Union before the 1984 U.S. presidential election. Now the United States will in all likelihood have to start deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The Kremlin will respond with "analogous" deployments, and escalation of superpower tensions will follow.

The Politburo must accept full responsibility for the tragedy. Whether orders came from Moscow or from some lower-level military headquarters in the Far East may be impossible to establish. But, as the Russians themselves have admitted, what happened to the Boeing 747 was more than an accident. The Soviet decision-making chain predictably put a greater premium on preventing the escape of an "intruder" than on protecting innocent human lives.

The official Soviet explanations demonstrate a conviction that downing a jumbo passenger jet is a legitimate solution to the security problem of the violation of airspace. It is this publicly proclaimed sentiment, more than the inconsistencies in Moscow's statements, that provides the strongest indictment against the Soviet regime.

But if this Soviet performance is disgusting, the Reagan team's handling of the crisis is also troubling. For the first time since coming to office, the administration is confronted with a real emergency in relations with another superpower — and it has failed to respond adequately. Ronald Reagan's reaction amounted to a sad mixture of jingoistic rhetoric and impotence. His administration once again has said far too much and done far too little.

All this went down fairly well on the domestic political scene: The president looks tough and willing to challenge the Russian "barbarians," although in fact he has done little that will effectively chasten the Soviet Union.

The failure to act may not cause problems at home. In fact it may have political benefits for President Reagan. No one has had to suffer the inconvenience of sanctions — not farmers, not

arms controllers, not even the State Department bureaucrats who put a lot of effort into Secretary of State George Shultz's trip to the European security and cooperation conference in Madrid and did not want to see it canceled.

Mr. Reagan's performance also scored well with West Europeans. There was a sigh of relief throughout NATO that he did not press U.S. allies to take drastic steps against Moscow and did not disrupt talks on intermediate-range nuclear weapons. Some commentators found the American rhetoric somewhat excessive and in poor taste. Yet talk is cheap, and by now most people expect as much from Ronald Reagan.

But what about the effect of the administration's posture in the Soviet Union?

By now Moscow undoubtedly sees that the incident badly damages the Soviet image abroad — particularly in Western Europe, where the Kremlin had hoped to head off the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles. Many in the Reagan administration are undoubtedly pleased. What they fail to see is that there is more to a relationship with another superpower than putting it on the defensive. The United States has no alternative to sharing the planet with the Soviet empire. And dealing effectively with the Russians requires more than building public support in the West for a strong defense. Conveying U.S. interests and intentions to the Russians themselves is at least equally important.

On this score the Reagan administration has clearly failed. The American reaction virtually precluded the possibility of Soviet cooperation in clarifying the Korean airliner mystery. It would have been out of character anyway for secretive, suspicious and self-righteous Politburo members to admit the truth, but the United States gave the Kremlin little choice but to try to cover up what happened on Sept. 1.

Even before Yuri Andropov — who allegedly was vacationing — and his colleagues had a chance to return to Moscow and ascertain what

happened, Washington launched an indictment of the Soviet Union. Just hours after the disaster, Secretary Shultz charged that there could be "no excuse whatsoever for this appalling act."

Carried away with its own heated charges, the Reagan administration seems to have willfully ignored the evidence that the Russians' action might have been more confused than purposeful, more incompetent than criminal.

In fact, tapes of the Soviet interceptors' conversation with ground control and other data collected by the United States suggest that the Russians could, at least initially, have mistaken flight 007 for an American surveillance plane. And if U.S. civil aircraft engineers still cannot explain how the Boeing 747, with its foolproof backup systems, could manage to stray so far off course, it is not hard to imagine the suspicions of the Soviet air defense commanders.

In the face of a full-scale American propaganda assault, the Politburo responded predictably with a cover-up — accompanied by a great deal of self-righteousness and indignation that Washington was exploiting the situation to discredit the Soviet regime. Why didn't the Kremlin merely explain what happened? The answer lies in the nature of the Soviet regime: If it is publicly challenged from abroad, its instinct is to close ranks and launch a counteroffensive. Its greatest fear is to appear weak.

What is ironic is that after provoking Moscow with verbal blasts, the administration chose essentially to conduct business as usual.

This can only reinforce Soviet leaders' notion that the United States is disposed to bark at the Soviet empire whenever possible, but is reluctant to bite even when necessary. And rhetoric not matched by action is received in the Politburo with a mixture of contempt and anger — hardly conducive to the kind of open, constructive discussion that should be possible between superpowers in a nuclear age.

The writer is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

The Stakes Beyond Rhetoric

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — George Shultz and the State Department took charge of the Korean airliner incident at the beginning. But, with Congress returning, the White House has moved to assert the president's political priorities. So now it is a question whether the United States can end the affair without making sacrifices of national interest to the blackmail of right-wing ideologues.

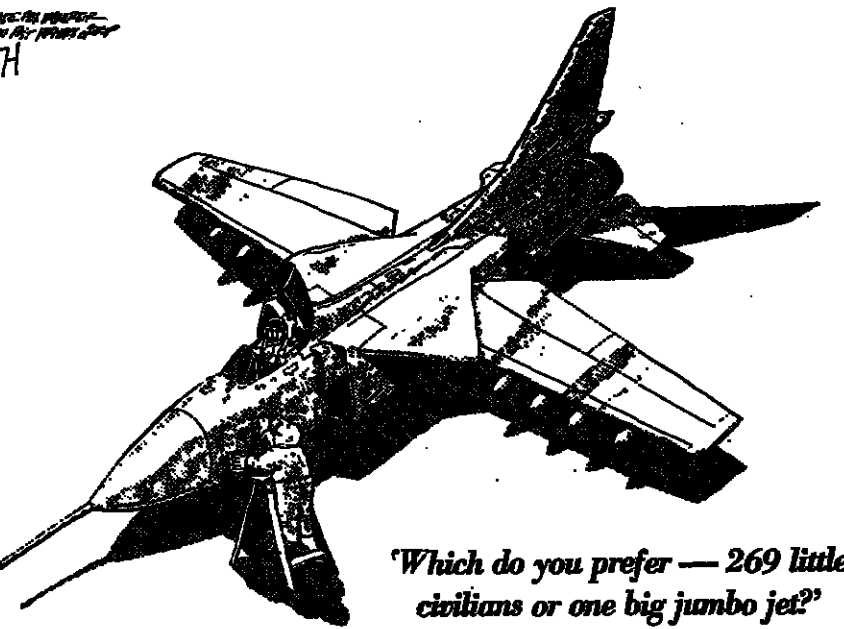
The bureaucratic primacy of State in the airline incident was asserted by Mr. Shultz at a news conference on Sept. 1 at which he took three uncharacteristic risks.

He lambasted the Russians in highly undiplomatic terms. He spoke without certain knowledge — if only because translations were not yet complete — of what had happened. And he spoke before checking with President Reagan.

The obvious explanation is that State pre-empted the incident. Secretary Shultz happened to be the only senior official in Washington at the time. A telephone conversation with William Clark, the national security adviser, gave him the mandate he needed. He then acted to fence out the hard-line hawks of the Pentagon and other agencies.

The diplomatic goals, never explicitly stated, can be deciphered in the early U.S. reactions, especially given a little familiarity with the habits of the secretary of state and with the views of such advisers as Undersecretary Lawrence Eagleburger and Jeremy Azrael, the only senior Sovietologist to be consulted.

Maintaining lines of communication to the Russians even while put-



Which do you prefer — 269 little civilians or one big jumbo jet?

ting pressure on Moscow was one objective. To that end, recent improvements in commercial dealings were preserved. Mr. Shultz went to Madrid to keep a previous date with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. Disarmament talks in Geneva resumed as scheduled.

Improving cohesion with allies and friends was a second objective. To that end Washington did not get way out front in pushing for punitive sanctions. It singled out an area — civil aviation — in which friends and allies played the lead role. In effect, the United States threw the ball to the Canadians, Europeans, Japanese and others.

Some results have clearly been achieved. The Russians have acknowledged that they shot down the plane. They have produced evidence — convincing, in my view — that it was by mistake, not as an act of terror. They have kept open the lines of communication.

The allies have led the way in limited sanctions. But the airliner incident is plainly

running out of gas as an international event. The Gromyko performance in Madrid drew a line that the Russians are apparently not going to cross. Some important American friends have dragged their feet on sanctions. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of West Germany, who is America's key European ally, has implored it not to impair the arms control talks.

While the diplomatic situation argues for ending the affair, the internal political climate is not ripe. The right-wing ideologues normally allied with Mr. Reagan have set up the kind of clamor they usually produce when confrontation is safely down the plane into a symbolic action of transcendence importance.

President Reagan, to his credit, has asked to still the tumult. He has asked the right-wing critics whether they want him to make war. But he has bent to the wind all the same.

In his weekend broadcast he quoted his own comments about Communists reserving "unto them-

selves the right to commit any crime, to lie, to murder..." He has scheduled for Sept. 26 an appearance at the United Nations that promises to feature a searing indictment of perfidious Russia.

If there were gains to be made by anti-Soviet rhetoric, there would be no cavil in this corner. But harsh talk now yields bitter fruit. The Russians will not give further ground unless pushed by allied opinion. The allies are already beginning to respond negatively to shoves from Washington. Another dose of overblown rhetoric will edge them back toward the point of viewing Russia and the United States with almost equal alarm.

So the United States will be fortunate if it can wind down the airline incident at this point. The more likely prospect is that the damage the military hard-liners in Russia did to Soviet diplomacy will find in the damage done to American diplomacy by right-wingers an exact counterpart.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

LETTER FROM BRAZZAVILLE

A Good Party That Lenin Might Not Have Enjoyed

By Alan Tillier

BRAZZAVILLE — It was a good party, African-style, with three days of parades and dancing. The People's Republic of the Congo was celebrating its 20th birthday as the oldest of the self-styled Marxist states in Africa. Brazzaville, one of the continent's greenest and most relaxed capitals, was also proudly putting on a mid-August show for hundreds of foreign guests.

The festivities had a markedly carefree flavor, with girls wearing dresses embellished with dollar signs. Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Lobachev, an urbane diplomat with past postings in Geneva and New York, looked on with the puzzlement he has shown on previous such occasions since his arrival.

From his embassy window he can watch the daily chaotic scene as the packed ferry edges its way across the broad Congo River from the Zaire capital of Kinshasa. Just as Maya Maya airport's Marxist slogans greet the air traveler, so the Soviet Embassy with its red, embossed, larger-than-life head of Lenin on the wall is the first sight for travelers by the river route. For Mr. Lobachev, however, the mass of shoppers, traders, smugglers and petty thieves right under his nose is not an example of "scientific socialism," the Congo's proclaimed policy for more than a decade.

The diplomat, reputedly a high-ranking KGB officer, has seen Soviet influence dwindle in this oil-rich state of only 1.6 million people in the heart of Africa. It is now more "Marxist capitalism based on oil," said a French businessman as he sipped a French drink in a French-built hotel paid for by French-drilled oil.

The Congo, a former French colony that went Marxist ahead of Ethiopia and Angola, is looking increasingly to the West for the investments and management skills needed for

the success for a two-year plan (1982-86) that emphasizes sorely needed roads, revitalizing of agriculture and swinging the highly loss-making state industries from red to black. The country has realized that Soviet-style business methods don't work and it needs to put its house in order before the oil money runs down.

It has swung toward a neutral path. Gone is the virulent anti-American rhetoric of the past. The U.S. Embassy, down Avenue Amilcar Cabral from the Soviet mission, bustles with Congolese seeking information. English classes at the U.S. cultural center are packed, while the Pushkin Institute for Russian languages.

The University of Pittsburgh recently organized a seminar for Congolese managers, who are now being freed from day-to-day government and party controls. Successful private businessmen are now acclaimed.

An American studies center has opened in the capital. Celestin Goma-Foutu, a large, striking ideologue who heads the Congolese Labor Party's disciplinary committee and who welcomes East German, Vietnamese and North Korean communist delegations, now likes to slip away and sip Scotch at U.S. Embassy dinner parties.

Newspaper and television editors have been flocking to America. And the president, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, wants to visit Washington, according to a senior aide. Said Azrael: "Mpsa-Muba, head of the official news agency, 'The United States is no longer the scapegoat.'"

A presidential trip would probably have to await some progress on Namibia. The Congo was a refuge for the then rebels now in power in neighboring Angola, and it has ties with Cuba, whose troops sometimes

stay in the Soviet Union and who are now abandoned by their husbands and scorned by their Embassy.

Oil has fueled a growth rate of 10 percent in the past three years and made the Congo one of Africa's more solvent countries. The president stresses the guarantees and advantages for Western investors offered by his investment code. His financial adviser, Ange Poungui, cracks, "We are not going to get our video cassettes from the Soviet Union."

International Herald Tribune.

It was Colonel Sassou-Nguesso who asked the Americans to return after a 12-year break provoked by harassment of U.S. diplomats.

The Russians have detached 100 military advisers to the 10,000-man Congolese army, and they supply the weapons. They and the Cubans have used the Congo as a staging post for Angola, while the KGB has picked Brazzaville as a safe regional base for a strategically important area.

The Congo has a friendship and cooperation treaty with Moscow, but Russian exploitation of Congolese fishing beds and the low prices paid for local minerals have cooled relations. What is more, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe account for a mere 3 percent of foreign trade.

Most of the 5.3 million tons of offshore oil pumped this year by Elf (France) and Agip (Italy) will go to Italy, Brazil and the United States.

The deserted, Russian-built Hotel Cosmos next to the Soviet Embassy is proof in local eyes of the level of Soviet management. The French are to turn it into a luxury palace.

Another gloomy commentary on Soviet-Congolese relations is the presence in the capital's bars and nightclubs of Russian girls who married Congolese students during their

A critical question is: What was the Korean pilot's radio doing during

When War Becomes Our Habit

By Flora Lewis

OTTAWA — The headlines these days are either about people declaring, demonstrating for peace, or about wars. Wars offer more variety, in practically every shape, size and color.

The list reads like the index of an atlas. Lebanon, Chad, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Iran-Iraq, Cambodia and Vietnam, Angola and Namibia, El Salvador, Nicaragua, with spills into Honduras and Guatemala. If scenes of bombardment, tanks, men in and out of uniform lurching down to shoot, weeping women running for cover with their babies should pall, then there is communal massacre. Sri Lanka, Sind, Assam, of late. Staves and stones and knives can also kill effectively in a crowd.

If interest slackens with repetition, a new terrorist attack provides a change: Ammanian bombs and assassinations, hijackers, Basques. Northern Ireland has lost its novelty value.

Guerrilla outbreaks in many countries fail to get much attention because it is hard for the world-hopping corps of reporters and cameramen to catch them in living scream and gore.

That is an irony of the television age. It brings all the blood and bursting guts up close so that nobody can imagine the fighting as chivalry or a noble test of courage any longer. But television only shows what it happens to see, and it can't be everywhere.

When fighting erupted again in Beirut, a French defense official said, "But you would hear what's happening in Tripoli" where Syrians, Palestinians and Lebanese Moslems of various affiliations were having at each other. "It makes Beirut look like child's play." There didn't happen to be any newsmen in Tripoli to watch. They were too busy in Beirut.

Political violence is spreading around the globe as seldom before. It may be that modern communications bring word of many slaughters that used to be ignored, except in the neighborhood. But there is such a lot of the violence now that it is hard to keep track. The assertion of global U.S. interests makes every oasis and hamlet seem strategic. The late 20th-century conscience in Western countries makes the horror of it all more immediate and ever more needed.

No one with sufficient attention span to look at the list of issues can imagine that East-West rivalry is the cause of the fighting. East and West nourish it, by providing more and better weapons so that more people can get involved in the mayhem. But there is plenty of local initiative when it comes to people-bashing.

The fact is that nobody is running the world anymore and keeping a semblance of order. The idea of the United Nations was to provide an organization that could keep order on a cooperative basis, in place of the old great power order that broke down in a paroxysm of rivalries.

Instead, with its emphasis on sovereignty, pride of nation, expression of grievance, the United Nations has become a logrolling concave to keep small disputes aflame while the big power conflict festers. The international forum was supposed to provide a valve where the steam of quarrels could be let off in palaver without burning lives and flesh. It was intended to impose resolution against war, isolating and shaming the miscreants to civilized behavior. But for all the fine words, enough people still want to fight to keep the war habit going.

Independence, which sounds like a noble goal, has often meant the independent right to shoot. There is no occasion for Europe and North America to crow superior sensitivity to the dementia of war now that the ultimate weapon has been devised. The Falklands war made Margaret Thatcher popular to the point of a resounding re-election victory. François Mitterrand has reversed his slumping polls a bit at least partly because of military action in Chad and Lebanon, although the outcome remains to be seen.

The United States is hovering at the brink of wars in Central America, and active involvement in Lebanon. Peace is in short supply.

Perhaps we must admit that human society has not evolved to the point of seeking peace in fact as well as in prayer. If so, the useful occupation for strategists, arms technicians and policymakers would be to launch a reverse arms race for simpler, less destructive weapons. Swords, spears, bows and arrows will permit a lot more fighting to far less disastrous effect. Bigger isn't always better for the perverse human compulsion.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

After Flight 007

President Reagan was right to call the Soviet Union an "evil empire."

HANS BRAUN,

Vienna.

I am saddened to read that Europe could not stand together on the Korean airliner incident. I wonder what the attitude of Greece, France and Turkey would have been if the airliner downed by the Soviets had belonged to Olympic Airways, Air France or Turk Hava Yollari.

O.E. SASSO,

Luxembourg.

James Reston (in "Russians Offer Another Chapter in Politics of Fear," *NYT*, Sept. 8) might better sign "Restonoff." Contemplating the crime, he says that the "politics of fear" is responsible for everything.

The politics of fear is also responsible for keeping the United States and the Soviet Union from getting at each other's throats in a Third World War.

A. DA ROCHA,

London.

A critical question is: What was the Korean pilot's radio doing during



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INSIGHTS

Reagan and Russia: Three Flash Points

A Test of Crisis Management With an Election Year on the Horizon

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In an eerie fulfillment of its own worst Cold War prophecies, the Reagan administration last week suddenly found itself at a flash point with the Soviet Union or Soviet-supported movements in three parts of the world.

In Lebanon, U.S. marines were under artillery and mortar attack by forces supported by the Syrians, who in turn are supported by Moscow. Four marines had been killed, and the pressure on the administration was either to back away from the effort to shore up the Lebanese government or to increase the U.S. military presence and exposure in that volatile land.

U.S.-Soviet relations were transfixed in the meantime by the shooting down of a Korean Air Lines 747 by a Soviet fighter near Sakhalin Island.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, in Madrid to sign a new European security pact, instead exchanged recriminations so sharp that they seemed to jeopardize already faint hopes of progress on arms control and other relaxations of East-West tensions.

And in Central America, almost unnoticed in the furor over these more immediate events, the United States kicked off the controversial military and naval exercises that the administration intends as a warning to the Soviet Union and Cuba that it will not accept the spread of Communist-led revolution through the region.

Campaign Approaching

One result of this was to put the president to a test in crisis management of a kind that he so far has avoided in his nearly three years in office. That test comes as a probable Reagan re-election campaign approaches. Mr. Reagan campaigned in 1980 as a hard-liner, promising to restore U.S. prestige and to stand up to the Russians and other adversaries in every corner of the world.

More recently, responding to pressures in Congress and from European governments, he sometimes has moderated this line on arms control and trade issues; even as he was denouncing the Russians last week, they were buying American wheat under a newly renegotiated long-term grain agreement, and recently there was talk in the White House of a U.S.-Soviet summit next year, an election year.

It is, therefore, an especially complicated time for the president in foreign affairs. These are the problems he must confront:

● **Lebanon.** The renewal of civil war between Lebanese religious and political factions has caught the Marine detachment there in a cross-fire that in two weeks has left four dead, raised an outcry in Congress about whether the president is violating the War Powers Act and reopened the question of whether the United States should keep a military presence in such a country and under such constraints.

To withdraw the marines would mean retreat from the administration's goal of stabilizing the Lebanese government of President Amin Ge-

mayel. It also would weaken U.S. credibility in the Arab world, and U.S. officials say they fear it would open the way for the Soviet Union and its Arab allies such as Syria to extend their influence through the region.

But the choices available to Mr. Reagan strike U.S. policy-makers as equally unenviable.

To pull out could mean the downfall of Mr. Gemayel and the disintegration of Lebanon to partition and chaos. To keep the marines there in their present force and role presumably would leave them open to further attacks. Yet to increase the U.S. force and give it more aggressive orders would put it in a combat role and almost certainly touch off a major new debate in the United States over the U.S. role as world policeman.

Administration officials say privately that Mr. Reagan is determined not to be forced out of Lebanon. Instead, they add, his most likely course is to keep the marines there, use whatever force is necessary to discourage further attacks against them and scale down the administration's previously ambitious hopes for Mr. Gemayel.

That would mean giving up for the present the idea that Mr. Gemayel can control the entire country and concentrating instead on helping him retain his foothold in the Beirut area. If that can be done, U.S. officials argue, there still would be hope of eventually inducing Syria and Israel to withdraw their forces and of bringing Mr. Gemayel and his domestic foes together in a new power-sharing arrangement that would restore peace.

However, the officials concede, that is a long-shot scenario that will take months to play out, and in the interim, the United States will have to accept the likelihood of further marine casualties.

● **U.S.-Soviet relations.** The U.S. response to the shooting down of the Korean jetliner, with the loss of 269 lives, is described by administration officials as reflecting Mr. Reagan's view that the Soviet regime, while ruthless and even evil, also is a superpower with which the United States must probe cautiously and persistently for accommodations in the interests of preventing a nuclear holocaust.

In practice, that has boiled down to more words than deeds. While deploring the heinous nature of the Soviet act, Mr. Reagan has ruled out such steps as reimposing the grain embargo or calling off the U.S.-Soviet talks on reducing nuclear missiles. Instead, he has imposed a few relatively minor sanctions in civil aviation.

That was a keen disappointment to the hard-core conservatives who are Mr. Reagan's political base. But the administration appears confident that, despite their grumbling, they will stay hunched because they have nowhere else to go.

In choosing his course, Mr. Reagan was motivated instead by several other political and diplomatic considerations. A grain embargo would have enraged American farmers and put Mr. Reagan in the position of breaking his campaign promise to end the earlier embargo imposed by President Jimmy Carter.

In arms control, the administration also was

on notice that America's NATO allies are fearful that any sign of flagging U.S. interest in accommodation with the Russians will fuel the anti-nuclear movement in Europe just as the alliance is preparing to deploy new medium-range U.S. missiles there at year's end.

But while the U.S. response was short on substance, its rhetoric, as exemplified by the blunt exchanges between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko in Madrid, has led U.S. officials to warn privately that whatever chances may have existed for progress in arms control and other areas such as cultural and scientific exchanges probably are eliminated for some time.

Some officials noted that the acrimony evident between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Gromyko in Geneva had not been seen in the many meetings held by senior officials of the two governments in recent years. As a result, they said, it is not even clear at this point whether the two will go ahead with their expected meeting at the United Nations General Assembly in New York later this month.

Instead, the expectation is that the two superpowers, while conducting business as usual on existing agreements such as grain sales, will enter Mr. Reagan's final year in office with their already strained relations in a nearly glacial state.

● **Central America.** Earlier in the summer, the decision to conduct the largest U.S. exercises in history in Central America and the Caribbean had touched off a storm of fresh anxiety about whether the administration was getting on a collision course with Cuba and Nicaragua that would mean increased U.S. involvement in that region.

In fact, it seemed at the time that the controversy sparked by that move would make Central America the major issue of next year's presidential campaign. Instead, it now seems destined to share that spot with Lebanon and U.S.-Soviet relations.

Still, although recent events have turned public attention to the other two areas of contention, Central America has been a perennial source of controversy in the Reagan administration, and U.S. officials expect that it will be only a matter of time before the issue bursts into the foreground again.

All of the elements that have raised doubts about the administration's approach still are there: concern that the United States should put more emphasis on negotiations rather than seeking a military solution to the war in El Salvador, uneasiness about the human rights record of U.S.-supported governments in El Salvador and Guatemala, opposition to covert U.S. support of anti-government guerrillas in Nicaragua, and fear that the administration's course inevitably will mean putting U.S. troops into a shooting war.

There already is concern that the newer troubles being confronted by Mr. Reagan will have an impact on the Central American situation.

Some opponents of the president's policies fear that he will try to capitalize on the anti-Soviet feeling stirred by the Korean plane incident, citing it as proof of the need to combat Communist ruthlessness in the Western Hemisphere.

But the food, for once, is reaching those who need it. Chadian soldiers still lounge in the shade around the French-built prefecture. But instead of hijacking trucks and stealing the food, they help with repairs and escort the trucks out to isolated communities.

For the small group of foreigners working here, the difference between the present administration of President Hissène Habré and previous regimes is striking.

"Habré is trying to establish honest, modern government in Chad," said Serge Samur, a Jesuit priest who has worked in Chad since 1964.

Inertia and Movement

Mongo typifies the sense of contradiction that is so noticeable to anyone trying to fathom Chad's long-running conflict. On the one hand, there are the constant factors of poverty and sickness: The average income in Chad is \$120 a year, and the life expectancy is less than 40 years. On the other hand, there is the bewildering speed with which regimes have changed since Chad received independence from France in 1960, shifts that all agree have made it almost impossible to create a government that can ensure basics like health, education and food.

For many, the contrast is summed up in the aging Dakota DC-3 that lingers in Chad's grass landing strip every week. It is Air Chad's only plane. No one knows how it keeps going. Yet somehow it does.

Chad has now plunged once again into one of its perennial crises, as President Habré tries to hold on to the power he seized in June 1982. His arch rival, Mr. Goukouni, whom he drove from power, has succeeded in retaking the northern part of the country with heavy Libyan support. The French have now airlifted 3,000 troops to help Mr. Habré.

Diplomats in Ndjamena say that the French action highlights three issues of key importance to the whole African continent: first, the validity of the colonial frontiers that Chad inherited from France. Second, the question of whether Libya's leader, Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, is bent on destabilizing the governments of central Africa. And third, which vision of Chad's future development is more realistic: the desire for strong centralized government, as personified by Mr. Habré, or decentralized government that defers to Chad's tribal differences, as represented by Mr. Goukouni.

Lukewarm Support for Habré

Diplomats in Ndjamena say the French government is not yet prepared to follow up its military support for Mr. Habré with wholehearted political backing. The French, in fact, held back their military aid until the last moment, although once alerted to the Libyan involvement in the battle of Faya-Largeau they lost no time in launching Operation Manta.

In spite of the military buildup, Chadian ministers have concluded that President François Mitterrand is still trying to keep his lines of communication open with the Libyans. In a recent interview with the newspaper *Le Monde* in Paris, Mr. Mitterrand also raised the possibility of a "federation" between the northern and southern parts of Chad.

This suggestion immediately reopened a debate that goes back to 1900, when the French defeated an Arab slave named Rabah, founded Fort Lamy, later Ndjamena, and began their colonization of Chad.

The northern part of the country is almost all desert. Its people are Moslem and account for less than 2 percent of Chad's population. So little interest did the French pay to it, that it was kept under military administration throughout French rule.

In 1935 the French ceded the northern strip, Aozou, to Mussolini. Although this action was never recognized internationally, it has been



Listeners at a rally in the Chadian capital of Ndjamena include one man bearing a likeness of President Hissène Habré.

French Role in Chad Viewed as Crucial As Habré Struggles for Lasting Progress

By Iain Guest

International Herald Tribune

MONGO, Chad — In 1974, at the height of the worst drought ever known in the central belt of Africa, eight trucks arrived in this town in central Chad with food for its starving population. Two of the trucks were driven back fully laden to the capital, Ndjamena, where the government gave the food to privileged civil servants.

In 1981, food aid was again being driven down the dusty street of Mongo, and once again much of it failed to reach the hungry. Instead, the trucks were stopped and robbed by troops from the Revolutionary Democratic Council, one of the 11 factions that participated in the government of President Goukouni Oueddei.

In 1983, the people of Mongo are living under their fourth change of government in Chad since 1974. They are also once again short of food after two years of successive drought and poor harvests.

But the food, for once, is reaching those who need it. Chadian soldiers still lounge in the shade around the French-built prefecture. But instead of hijacking trucks and stealing the food, they help with repairs and escort the trucks out to isolated communities.

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used by Colonel Qadhafi to justify his seizure of the strip in 1973.

The southern part of Chad, in contrast, was termed *le Tchad utile* by the French. They developed its cotton industry and trained southerners to run the civil service.

Dilemma of North and South

The north-south division still haunts Chad, and there are two radically different views about the best way to deal with it. One view holds that there is no alternative but to accept some kind of decentralized government, or, as Mr. Mitterrand put it in his *Le Monde* interview, a federation. The other says that Chad's only chance of surviving as a modern state is to strengthen colonial frontiers and create a strong, centralized administration.

These two visions of Chad have been personified and polarized by the bitter personal feud between Mr. Habré and Mr. Goukouni. The men were comrades in the liberation movement, Frolinat, that fought the French-backed governments of Chad in the 1970s. Both men came from the north.

And yet their factions are divided by a bitterness that has astonished observers.

Rene Janovic, a French surgeon who now works at the Ndjamena hospital, recalled the civil war in 1980, when he was running an emergency field hospital just across the river from the capital in Cameroon. He had to separate desperately wounded soldiers from the two

factions after they tried to crawl from their beds and slit each other's throats.

The leaders of the two factions have contrasting personalities. Mr. Goukouni is a soft-spoken, courteous man who had no formal education. He is described by an acquaintance as "charming, but weak." Mr. Habré is the reverse: an impatient, restless man who attended primary school and then seized the chance to continue his education in France. He puts in an 18-hour day and is a voracious reader of books, particularly those by Camus.

Control for Libya

This contrast extends to the two men's attitude toward Libya. Mr. Goukouni has had an uneven relationship with the Libyans. But all agree he is now more than ever indebted to Colonel Qadhafi.

Mr. Habré, by contrast, has a dislike for the Libyan leader that one diplomat described as "obsessive." All agree that it is reciprocal, and that Colonel Qadhafi has wanted revenge for the losses inflicted on his troops by Mr. Habré in 1981.

Earlier this year Colonel Qadhafi set out four conditions for ending his support for Mr. Goukouni's rebellion. These were that Mr. Habré declare Chad an "Islamic socialist republic," that Chad join the Arab League, that "existing frontiers" between the two nations be recognized, and that a treaty be signed.

All four conditions were quickly rejected by Mr. Habré's government. A diplomat said that a treaty would allow Libya to control Chad's army, while recognition of frontiers would acknowledge Libya's claim to the Aozou strip. The demand for an Islamic state ignores the fact that only half Chad's population are Moslem and only 8 percent of them are Arab.

"Whether or not Qadhafi wants to use Chad as a springboard to destabilize Africa, and he almost certainly does, is not the most important thing for Chad," said a diplomat. "What is important is that Chad's problems are the problems of Africa: drought, disease and poverty, not the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Observers in Ndjamena have been able to contrast Mr. Goukouni and Mr. Habré by comparing their records while in office. The conclusion of a diplomat is that whereas Mr. Goukouni's administration was a "complete shambles," Mr. Habré has worked energetically and with moderate success to create a modern administration.

Mr. Goukouni's cabinet comprised the leaders of the previously mentioned 11 factions, which acted like Chinese warlords at the turn of the century. Ahmed Ayl, the leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Council, which held sway in the east of the country, was the foreign minister. Wadal Abdel Kamougue, whose faction controlled the south, was vice president. But Mr. Goukouni himself rarely visited these regions, and on several occasions open fighting broke out between Mr. Goukouni's men and Mr. Ayl's.

Disappearing Francs

In the south, Mr. Kamougue established a semi-autonomous administration. According to aid officials in Ndjamena, millions of francs disappeared from the revenues of Cotton Chad, the country's nationalized cotton company, and from a huge European Community grant to stabilize commodity earnings. Civil servants seldom got paid.

Under Mr. Habré, however, civil servants are now receiving salaries. Cabinet meetings take place every week. A budget and constitution have been drawn up.

On the economic front, cotton production has risen sharply from 95,000 tons in 1981 to 103,000 tons this year. In June, customs officials collected six million French francs (about \$750,000) in revenues at the Chari River crossing with Cameroon and at the airport. Small businesses are returning to the capital. Efforts are under way to plaster over the bullet holes that have pockmarked shops and houses along the formerly elegant boulevards.

Nationalism and Optimism

How can the situation be summed up? First, Mr. Habré's ardent nationalism and distrust of Libya has struck a chord in Chadians, as well as other African countries whose frontiers are less than secure. This concern, observers agree, probably goes deeper than the fear of the Chadian crisis turning into an East-West conflict.

Second, many people who have lived and worked in Chad feel that the country can pull itself together, in spite of its many disparities. They also point out that the conflict is not, in the real sense, a "north-south conflict," but a feud between two northerners, Mr. Habré and Mr. Goukouni. Were it not for Libya's support for Mr. Goukouni, they say, Mr. Habré would have won the war decisively. They also agree that in terms of ability and determination, Mr. Habré is a considerably more capable leader than Mr. Goukouni.

More Forceful Politics

Diplomats and others in Ndjamena argue that this should point to a more forceful political approach by the French, aimed at putting more pressure on Libya, and stressing the stability of Chad's frontiers. They also say France must start to press the United States for economic aid for Mr. Habré.

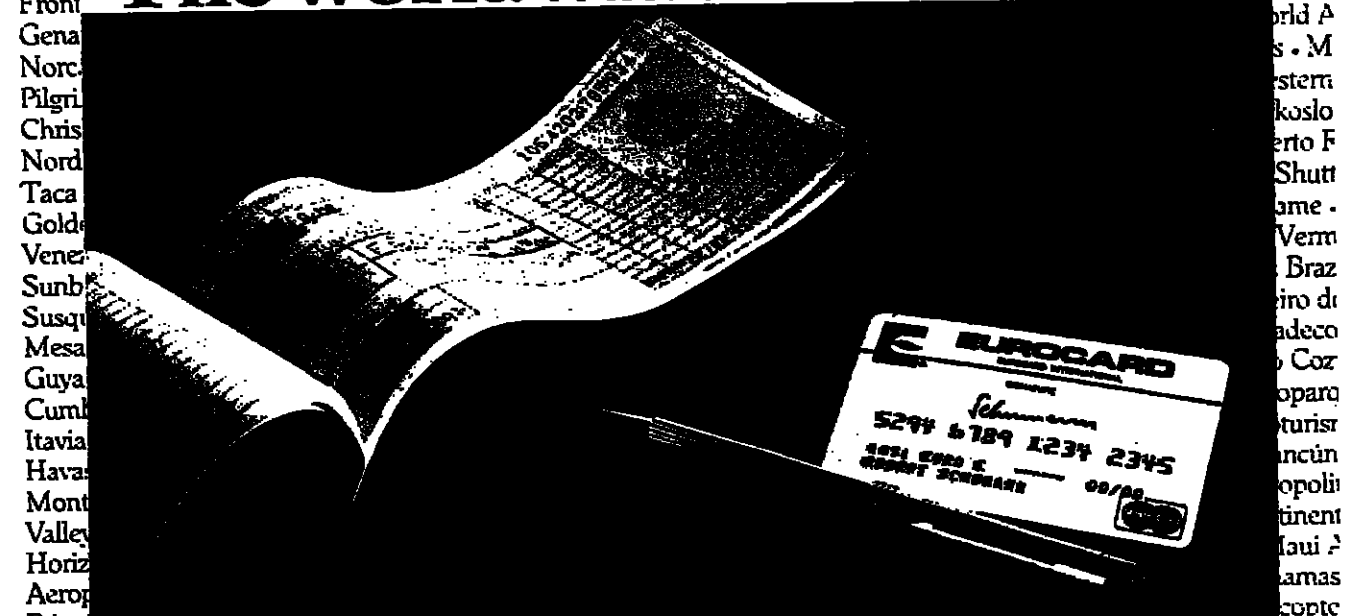
Above all, they feel, the need is for speed. After a promising first nine months in power, Mr. Habré has been thrown off course by the military crisis this summer, and there are increasing signs of insecurity. In the eastern town of Abéché, 200 town leaders, including the local sultan, were arrested after the town fell to rebels in July and then was recaptured. In the south, marauding bands of guerrillas are starting to prey on travelers, and they recently killed a Canadian priest. In Ndjamena itself, morale among civil servants has suddenly sagged again.

"The French must now act to bolster Mr. Habré's authority," said an observer. "It might be politically unpalatable for Mr. Mitterrand. It points to greater involvement in a country where the French have been repeatedly scared. It risks the charge of neocolonialism."

But, he added, it is the logical extension of the French decision to send in troops. And there is little doubt that it is the hard political choice, not the military adventure, that will prove the supreme test of Mr. Mitterrand's African policy.

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| 1836 | 1835 | 1834 | 1833 | 1832 | 1831 | 1830 | 1829 | 1828 | 1827 | 1826 | 1825 | 1824 | 1823 | 1822 | 1821 | 1820 | 1819 | 1818 | 1817 | 1816 | 1815 | 1814 | 1813 | 1812 | 1811 | 1810 | 1809 | 1808 | 1807 | 1806 | 1805 | 1804 | 1803 | 1802 | 1801 | 1800 | 1799 | 1798 | 1797 | 1796 | 1795 | 1794 | 1793 | 1792 | 1791 | 1790 | 1789 | 1788 | 1787 | 1786 | 1785 | 1784 | 1783 | 1782 | 1781 | 1780 | 1779 | 1778 | 1777 | 1776 | 1775 | 1774 | 1773 | 1772 | 1771 | 1770 | 1769 | 1768 | 1767 | 1766 | 1765 | 1764 | 1763 | 1762 | 1761 | 1760 | 1759 | 1758 | 1757 | 1756 | 1755 | 1754 | 1753 | 1752 | 1751 | 1750 | 1749 | 1748 | 1747 | 1746 | 1745 | 1744 | 1743 | 1742 | 1741 | 1740 | 1739 | 1738 | 1737 | 1736 | 1735 | 1734 | 1733 | 1732 | 1731 | 1730 | 1729 | 1728 | 1727 | 1726 | 1725 | 1724 | 1723 | 1722 | 1721 | 1720 | 1719 | 1718 | 1717 | 1716 | 1715 | 1714 | 1713 | 1712 | 1711 | 1710 | 1709 | 1708 | 1707 | 1706 | 1705 | 1704 | 1703 | 1702 | 1701 | 1700 | 1699 | 1698 | 1697 | 1696 | 1695 | 1694 | 1693 | 1692 | 1691 | 1690 | 1689 | 1688 | 1687 | 1686 | 1685 | 1684 | 1683 | 1682 | 1681 | 1680 | 1679 | 1678 | 1677 | 1676 | 1675 | 1674 | 1673 | 1672 | 1671 | 1670 | 1669 | 1668 | 1667 | 1666 | 1665 | 1664 | 1663 | 1662 | 1661 | 1660 | 1659 | 1658 | 1657 | 1656 | 1655 | 1654 | 1653 | 1652 | 1651 | 1650 | 1649 | 1648 | 1647 | 1646 | 1645 | 1644 | 1643 | 1642 | 1641 | 1640 | 1639 | 1638 | 1637 | 1636 | 1635 | 1634 | 1633 | 1632 | 1631 | 1630 | 1629 | 1628 | 1627 | 1626 | 1625 | 1624 | 1623 | 1622 | 1621 | 1620 | 1619 | 1618 | 1617 | 1616 | 1615 | 1614 | 1613 | 1612 | 1611 | 1610 | 1609 | 1608 | 1607 | 1606 | 1605 | 1604 | 1603 | 1602 | 1601 | 1600 | 1599 | 1598 | 1597 | 1596 | 1595 | 1594 | 1593 | 1592 | 1591 | 1590 | 1589 | 1588 | 1587 | 1586 | 1585 | 1584 | 1583 | 1582 | 1581 | 1580 | 1579 | 1578 | 1577 | 1576 | 1575 | 1574 | 1573 | 1572 | 1571 | 1570 | 1569 | 1568 | 1567 | 1566 | 1565 | 1564 | 1563 | 1562 | 1561 | 1560 | 1559 | 1558 | 1557 | 1556 | 1555 | 1554 | 1553 | 1552 | 1551 | 1550 | 1549 | 1548 | 1547 | 1546 | 1545 | 1544 | 1543 | 1542 | 1541 | 1540 | 1539 | 1538 | 1537 | 1536 | 1535 | 1534 | 1533 | 1532 | 1531 | 1530 | 1529 | 1528 | 1527 | 1526 | 1525 | 1524 | 1523 | 1522 | 1521 | 1520 | 1519 | 1518 | 1517 | 1516 | 1515 | 1514 | 1513 | 1512 | 1511 | 1510 | 1509 | 1508 | 1507 | 1506 | 1505 | 1504 | 1503 | 1502 | 1501 | 1500 | 1499 | 1498 | 1497 | 1496 | 1495 | 1494 | 1493 | 1492 | 1491 | 1490 | 1489 | 1488 | 1487 | 1486 | 1485 | 1484 | 1483 | 1482 | 1481 | 1480 | 1479 | 1478 | 1477 | 1476 | 1475 | 1474 | 1473 | 1472 | 1471 | 1470 | 1469 | 1468 | 1467 | 1466 | 1465 | 1464 | 1463 | 1462 | 1461 | 1460 | 1459 | 1458 | 1457 | 1456 | 1455 | 1454 | 1453 | 1452 | 1451 | 1450 | 1449 | 1448 | 1447 | 1446 | 1445 | 1444 | 1443 | 1442 | 1441 | 1440 | 1439 | 1438 | 1437 | 1436 | 1435 | 1434 | 1433 | 1432 | 1431 | 1430 | 1429 | 1428 | 1427 | 1426 | 1425 | 1424 | 1423 | 1422 | 1421 | 1420 | 1419 | 1418 | 1417 | 1416 | 1415 | 1414 | 1413 | 1412 | 1411 | 1410 | 1409 | 1408 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| 1264 | 1263 | 1262 | 1261 | 1260 | 1259 | 1258 | 1257 | 1256 | 1255 | 1254 | 1253 | 1252 | 1251 | 1250 | 1249 | 1248 | 1247 | 1246 | 1245 | 1244 | 1243 | 1242 | 1241 | 1240 | 1239 | 1238 | 1237 | 1236 | 1235 | 1234 | 1233 | 1232 | 1231 | 1230 | 1229 | 1228 | 1227 | 1226 | 1225 | 1224 | 1223 | 1222 | 1221 | 1220 | 1219 | 1218 | 1217 | 1216 | 1215 | 1214 | 1213 | 1212 | 1211 | 1210 | 1209 | 1208 | 1207 | 1206 | 1205 | 1204 | 1203 | 1202 | 1201 | 1200 | 1199 | 1198 | 1197 | 1196 | 1195 | 1194 | 1193 | 1192 | 1191 | 1190 | 1189 | 1188 | 1187 | 1186 | 1185 | 1184 | 1183 | 1182 | 1181 | 1180 | 1179 | 1178 | 1177 | 1176 | 1175 | 1174 | 1173 | 1172 | 1171 | 1170 | 1169 | 1168 | 1167 | 1166 | 1165 | 1164 | 1163 | 1162 | 1161 | 1160 | 1159 | 1158 | 1157 | 1156 | 1155 | 1154 | 1153 | 1152 | 1151 | 1150 | 1149 | 1148 | 1147 | 1146 | 1145 | 1144 | 1143 | 1142 | 1141 | 1140 | 1139 | 1138 | 1137 | 1136 | 1135 | 1134 | 1133 | 1132 | 1131 | 1130 | 1129 | 1128 | 1127 | 1126 | 1125 | 1124 | 1123 | 1122 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975 | 974 | 973 | 972 | 971 | 970 | 969 | 968 | 967 | 966 | 965 | 964 | 963 | 962 | 961 | 960 | 959 | 958 | 957 | 956 | 955 | 954 | 953 | 952 | 951 | 950 | 949 | 948 | 947 | 946 | 945 | 944 | 943 | 942 | 941 | 940 | 939 | 938 | 937 | 936 | 935 | 934 | 933 | 932 | 931 | 930 | 929 | 928 | 927 | 926 | 925 | 924 | 923 | 922 | 921 | 920 | 919 | 918 | 917 | 916 | 915 | 914 | 913 | 912 | 911 | 910 | 909 | 908 | 907 | 906 | 905 | 904 | 903 | 902 | 901 | 900 | 899 | 898 | 897 | 896 | 895 | 894 | 893 | 892 | 891 | 890 | 889 | 888 | 887 | 886 | 885 | 884 | 883 | 882 | 881 | 880 | 879 | 878 | 877 | 876 | 875 | 874 | 873 | 872 | 871 | 870 | 869 | 868 | 867 | 866 | 865 | 864 | 863 | 862 | 861 | 860 | 859 | 858 | 857 | 856 | 855 | 854 | 853 | 852 | 851 | 850 | 849 | 848 | 847 | 846 | 845 | 844 | 843 | 842 | 841 | 840 | 839 | 838 | 837 | 836 | 835 | 834 | 833 | 832 | 831 | 830 | 829 | 828 | 827 | 826 | 825 | 824 | 823 | 822 | 821 | 820 | 819 | 818 | 817 | 816 | 815 | 814 | 813 | 812 | 811 | 810 | 809 | 808 | 807 | 806 | 805 | 804 | 803 | 802 | 801 | 800 | 799 | 798 | 797 | 796 | 795 | 794 | 793 | 792 | 791 | 790 | 789 | 788 | 787 | 786 | 785 | 784 | 783 | 782 | 781 | 780 | 779 | 778 | 777 | 776 | 775 | 774 | 773 | 772 | 771 | 770 | 769 | 768 | 767 | 766 | 765 | 764 | 763 | 762 | 761 | 760 | 759 | 758 | 757 | 756 | 755 | 754 | 753 | 752 | 751 | 750 | 749 | 748 | 747 | 746 | 745 | 744 | 743 | 742 | 741 | 740 | 739 | 738 | 737 | 736 | 735 | 734 | 733 | 732 | 731 | 730 | 729 | 728 | 727 | 726 | 725 | 724 | 723 | 722 | 721 | 720 | 719 | 718 | 717 | 716 | 715 | 714 | 713 | 712 | 711 | 710 | 709 | 708 | 707 | 706 | 705 | 704 | 703 | 702 | 701 | 700 | 699 | 698 | 697 | 696 | 695 | 694 | 693 | 692 | 691 | 690 | 689 | 688 | 687 | 686 | 685 | 684 | 683 | 682 | 681 | 680 | 679 | 678 | 677 | 676 | 675 | 674 | 673 | 672 | 671 | 670 | 669 | 668 | 667 | 666 | 665 | 664 | 663 | 662 | 661 | 660 | 659 | 658 | 657 | 656 | 655 | 654 | 653 | 652 | 651 | 650 | 649 | 648 | 647 | 646 | 645 | 644 | 643 | 642 | 641 | 640 | 639 | 638 | 637 | 636 | 635 | 634 | 633 | 632 | 631 | 630 | 629 | 628 | 627 | 626 | 625 | 624 | 623 | 622 | 621 | 620 | 619 | 618 | 617 | 616 | 615 | 614 | 613 | 612 | 611 | 610 | 609 | 608 | 607 | 606 | 605 | 604 | 603 | 602 | 601 | 600 | 599 | 598 | 597 | 596 | 595 | 594 | 593 | 592 | 591 | 590 | 589 | 588 | 587 | 586 | 585 | 584 | 583 | 582 | 581 | 580 | 579 | 578 | 577 | 576 | 575 | 574 | 573 | 572 | 571 | 570 | 569 | 568 | 567 | 566 | 565 | 564 | 563 | 562 | 561 | 560 | 559 | 55 |
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sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a sell or stock dividend occurred, the number of shares has been paid, the year-end high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual.
 a—dividend stock sold
 b—annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
 c—floating dividend.
 cl—called.
 d—new yearly low.
 e—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
 f—dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% net residence loss.
 i—dividend declared after sell-off or stock dividend.
 j—dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at least dividend meeting.
 k—dividend declared or paid this year, on approximately late has dividends in arrears.
 l—new issue in the week 22 on average. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
 nd—no dividend delivery.
 P—preferred stock.
 r—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, at stock dividend.
 s—stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
 ss—sales.
 t—dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimate cash value or ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
 v—investor visit.
 w—trading halted.
 wv—in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized.
 x—contingency stock, or securities assumed by successors.
 wd—when distributed.
 wf—when first listed.
 ww—with warrants.
 x—dividend or ex-rights.
 xss—no distribution.
 xw—without warrants.
 y—ex-dividend and sales in full.
 yld—yield.
 z—sales in full.

**ANOTHER IMPORTANT
BUSINESS STATISTIC:**

64%

the percentage of readers of the
International Herald Tribune
involved in corporate purchasing decisions

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1983

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BUSINESS PEOPLE

Bank of Scotland's New Chicago Office Is to Be Headed by C.D.M. Hunter

Bank of Scotland plans to open a representative office in Chicago this autumn that will concentrate on what it sees as "good opportunities for profitable corporate business throughout the Midwest."

"We hope to persuade large Midwestern companies to place funds with us and to provide financing for these companies," a spokesman in the head office in Edinburgh said. Chicago's futures markets "added to the bank's Midwest attraction," he said.

The new representative office is to be headed by C.D.M. Hunter, who currently is a vice president in the bank's New York branch.

Bank of Scotland, the oldest British commercial bank, made its first move into the United States in 1972 when it opened a representative office in Houston to support its North Sea oil-financing activities. Since then, the bank has established its U.S. headquarters in New York and opened a representative office in Los Angeles.

Roth to Head Merrill Lynch European Unit

Merrill Lynch Europe/Middle East is setting up a new management team in London.

Heading the group in the new position of chairman is Donald C. Roth. Mr. Roth, who is based in London, said the post was created because "we realize we've got to run the European operations from Europe." The Europe-Middle East operations previously were based in New York.

In addition to Mr. Roth, the company is moving a number of its executives from elsewhere in Europe and the United States to London. "This consolidation of management will make us more efficient," Mr. Roth said.

Mr. Roth is to be responsible for all the company's business activity throughout Europe and the Middle East, spanning 13 countries. This includes its brokerage, commercial and investment banking, Eurobond trading and other activities.

Mr. Roth joined Merrill Lynch in 1965 and has worked in New York, Tokyo and London. Before his new appointment, he was executive vice president of Merrill Lynch International Inc. and chairman of Merrill Lynch International Banking group.

Merrill Lynch Europe/Middle East is a unit of Merrill Lynch Capital Markets, the worldwide investment arm of Merrill Lynch & Co.

Other Appointments

Albert M. Resnera has been named president of the Geneva-based Trade Development Bank. Named deputy general managers were: Sam Almaleh, Michel Carrière, Daniel Solari, Jacques Tawil and Heinz Zimmer.

Ole K. Reed has been appointed managing director of Bergen Bank International in Luxembourg. Mr. Reed, who succeeds Tore Smith-Jørgensen, previously was deputy managing director of Banque Nordnordic. Mr. Smith-Jørgensen has returned to Bergen Bank's head office.

A.M.B. Large, formerly managing director and joint chief executive officer, has been appointed chief executive and a deputy chairman of Swiss Bank Corp. International in London. W.R. Schick, who formerly was managing director and joint chief executive, also becomes a deputy chairman. Named managing directors were T.M. van der Beugel and J.A. de Gier. They previously were executive directors.

Thomas H. Moffet has joined Crocker National Bank as senior vice president in charge of the international capital markets group in the merchant banking division. He joins Crocker from First Chicago Ltd. in London, where he served as managing director. Mr. Moffet initially is to be based in London and later is to be transferred to Crocker's San Francisco head office.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has transferred Douglas A. Warner 3d to its London office, where he serves as assistant general manager and head of the banking division. In addition, in the bank's London office the following have been named vice presidents: Christopher Heaton-Hild, Ramon de Oliveira-Cezar, William A. Hogland, Lee Middlebrooke, Peter M. Thom and Paul H. Zak.

James B. Walker, chairman of Brazil Capital Services Ltd., has been appointed a director of Yamachi International (Europe) Ltd. in London. Yamachi is one of the four largest Japanese securities firms.

Citibank has named Timothy M. Kelley senior officer for the Middle East and Africa. Mr. Kelley, who is based in Athens, previously was in charge of the bank's activities in sub-Saharan Africa, based in Nairobi.

Fennoscandia Ltd. has appointed John Butterwick chairman. Mr. Butterwick retired in April from Lazard Brothers & Co., where he was a vice chairman. Fennoscandia is a London-based bank jointly owned by Skopbank and Swedbank.

Royal Bank of Canada has appointed Ronald A. Maslack senior vice president and general manager of the bank's Middle East and Africa area. He is based in London and succeeds W.C.C. Mackay, who has become senior vice president, international banking, in the Montreal head office.

Scandinavian Bank Ltd. in London has appointed the following managers: David Elliott, Anne Hansen, Roger Paris, Terry Parsons, John Ross, Inge Skjelfjord and David Wredham.

Franco A. Lanza has been appointed deputy manager of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro's London branch. Formerly he was assistant manager of the branch.

—BRENDA HAGERTY

As Listings Slip, the Amex Tries Harder

By Michael Blumstein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the mid-1960s, the American Stock Exchange was the place to go for market action. At one point, trading got so heated that the president of the exchange issued a statement warning against excessive speculation in Amex stocks.

The late 1970s sparked investor interest in the exchange, too. The focus then was on the Amex's energy stocks, which helped push the exchange's index to new highs.

Today, however, the Amex has lost some of its momentum. While the index again registered strong gains in the past year's bull market, the number of listed companies has steadily slipped. The volume of stock trading has also failed to grow as rapidly as that of its two main competitors, the New York Stock Exchange, which has started a push for the growth companies traditionally attracted to the Amex, and the over-the-counter market, whose sophisticated electronic trading systems are becoming more popular.

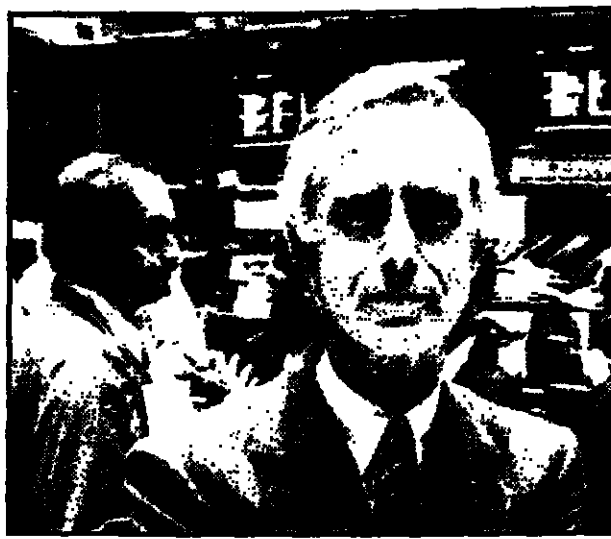
Nonetheless, Wall Street is not writing the Amex's obituary. The wisdom is that the exchange will carve out a new niche by wooing small quality companies and by continuing to diversify into new products, primarily options on stocks and stock indexes.

In courting companies to list, the Amex today emphasizes a wide variety of services. It will send an official of the exchange to the annual meetings of its companies. It provides free use of its well-appointed board room. And it runs 18 clubs around the world where executives from Amex companies can promote their stock to local brokers.

"We've become the focal point for the interests of these companies," said Arthur Levitt Jr., chairman of the exchange. Perrin H. Long Jr., an industry analyst with Lipper Analytical Services Inc., said: "It had to sum it up, the exchange will continue to exist. However, they'll have to actively market the advantages for being on the American Stock Exchange just to maintain their share of listed transactions."

Since 1978, the Amex has seen its number of listed companies slip by 18 percent. At the same time, the number on the New York Stock Exchange has declined 3 percent, while listings on the over-the-counter market of the National Association of Securities Dealers have climbed 42 percent.

Amex volume, too, has suffered in comparison with the other



Arthur Levitt Jr., American Exchange chairman.

markets. It dropped from 14 percent of the New York Stock Exchange volume in 1978, to 10 percent in the first eight months of this year, and, more dramatically, from 36 percent of over-the-counter volume in 1978, to 14 percent in the first eight months of this year.

In the past, companies that have gone public, selling shares of stock to investors, often traded first in the over-the-counter market, then on the American Stock Exchange and finally on the New York Stock Exchange, known also as the Big Board and which has the most rigorous standards for listing.

Lately, however, some companies such as Apple Computer, MCI Communications and Intel have decided to remain on the over-the-counter market, while a few others, like Telerate Systems and Legg Mason Wood Walker, have listed on the Big Board upon going public.

In addition, the New York Exchange recently proposed a loosening

(Continued on Page 10)

NYSE Prices Are Broadly Lower in Slow Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange, rattled by uncertainty over interest rates and money-supply growth, lost ground Tuesday in relatively slow trading.

Profit taking out into recent gains made by some defense and high-technology issues, while possible takeovers attracted attention in the otherwise listless session.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which plunged 10.67 points

Monday, shed another 4.98 points to close at 1,224.09. Investors still were disturbed by Monday's retreat after the Dow had surged above its June 16 record closing high of 1,248.30 at the outset.

"There is a lot of resistance at the 1,240 level of the Dow and much of it is psychological," said Harry Wilcox of Sutor & Co. of Palo Alto, California. "It's like the 1,000 level used to be a couple of years ago."

Declines topped advances 1,080-

516 among the 1,953 issues traded. Volume slumped to 74 million shares from the 114 million traded Monday, the busiest session in three months.

Investors were disappointed that prices did not rebound late Monday after the Federal Reserve had denied rumors that it would revise its report of a \$2-billion decline in the narrowest measure of the money supply.

Still, the federal funds rate, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, rose to 9 1/2 percent, and First Boston economist Albert Wajnsztein predicted interest rates would remain high for a long time.

Merrill Lynch, the most active NYSE-listed issue, fell 1/4 to 37 1/2. The stock plunged 4 1/2 Monday after the company had projected lower third-quarter earnings.

Chrysler, which Monday won the bidding for its own warrants from the government, was the second most active issue, off 1/4 to 29 1/2. General Motors fell 1/4 to 71 1/4 and Ford 1 to 59 1/4.

American Telephone & Telegraph, which introduced a cellular radio system for automobiles, was third, up 1/4 to 66 1/2.

Coleco, which skidded 7/4 the previous two sessions amid speculation its Adam home computer would not appear in 1983, rebounded 3/4 to 39 1/2. The Federal Communications Commission said it has begun testing the Adam.

Reagan Asks Looser Antitrust Laws

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has asked Congress to modify antitrust, patent and copyright laws to encourage joint research and development ventures by corporations.

"Cooperation is necessary if American industry is to compete internationally," Mr. Reagan said Monday in a message to Congress.

The proposals would protect fully disclosed joint ventures in research and development from private antitrust suits and from damages suits by the government. Joint ventures are necessary, administration officials contend, to conduct the expensive research projects required to produce breakthroughs in modern technology.

In his message, the president said that existing laws could be effectively changed so that they still protected against price fixing but also did not "unnecessarily inhibit

the sort of joint research under way in rival nations.

The proposals would revise present law so that joint research and development could be considered antitrust violations only if they restricted innovation or made price fixing easier.

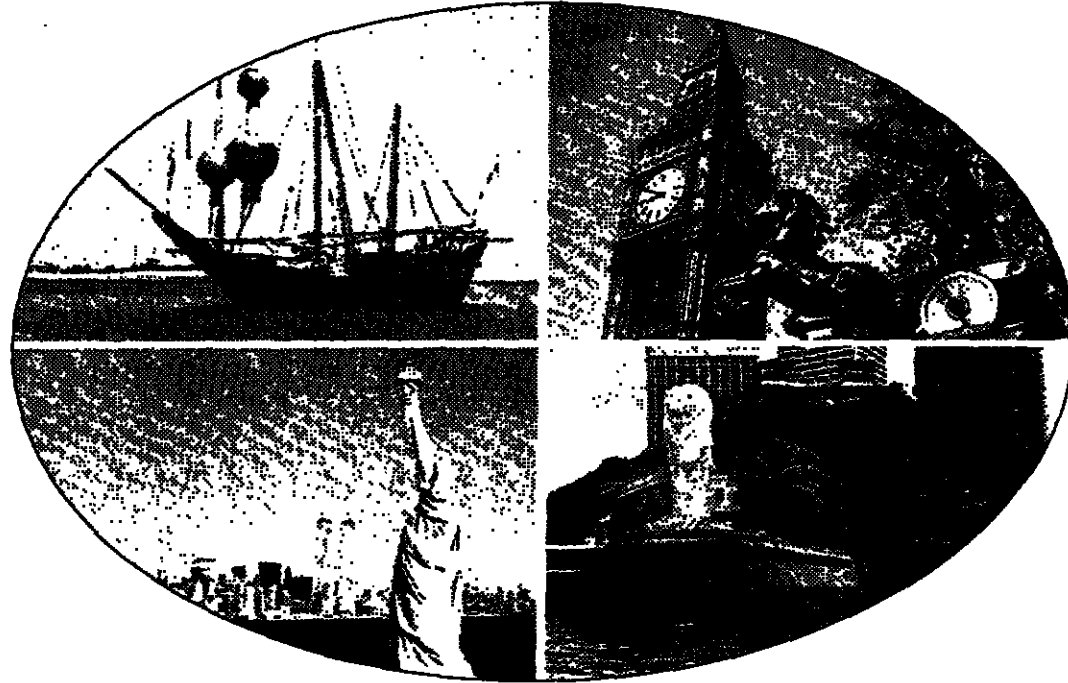
Mr. Reagan also proposed that joint ventures found to have violated antitrust law be liable only for actual damages, not the triple damages permitted under the law now.

The president's program joins several other congressional proposals submitted by lawmakers to deal with increasing international competition in the high-technology, automobile and textile fields resulting from collaborative research in such countries as Japan, West Germany and France.

Joint research and development is not flatly banned under current U.S. law, but it is subject to a "rule of reason" test that critics say leaves companies confused.

Other provisions of Mr. Reagan's program would triple damage possibilities in the case of "intellectual property owners" who want to license their technology to others to reap larger benefits. They would also require courts to give greater weight to "procompetitive benefits" and economic ramifications than to now the practice in copyright and patent lawsuits.

The Gulf brings Kuwait and the Middle East right to your doorstep



World exporters sold over US\$90 billion in goods and services to the Arabian Gulf countries last year.

The Gulf States awarded no fewer than 570 major contracts to foreign tenders, worth US\$28 billion — not including the many projects undertaken by Gulf based contractors, where foreign suppliers also made a contribution.

And Gulf investors have placed billions more in industry, commerce and financial markets all over the world.

Impressive numbers, and continuing evidence of the Arabian Gulf's centuries-old role in world trade and commerce, which provides excellent business opportunities for you.

As a businessman, however, you know that behind every successful transaction, there is a hardworking, professional team giving backup. Efficient and responsive banking support has to be a key part of the action.

The Gulf is one of the leading banks of the Middle East. Homebased in Kuwait, we've been handling international business in the Arabian Gulf longer than most.

The Gulf built its business on a commitment to service as a top priority. We believe that a bank with such a commitment has a simple edge: a better understanding of what the client wants and the full range of services required to build strong relationships.

Add The Gulf to your team and you'll get action, plus our expert knowledge of the Gulf markets. This kind of expertise is a natural part of our service.

Competitive and fast foreign exchange, professional project and trade finance, smooth syndications, flexible deposit services — you'd expect nothing less from a bank that operates around the clock around the world.

We'll complement your team with a professionalism that comes only from experienced management and commitment.

Talk over your plans with our team — in Kuwait, New York, Singapore or London — your link to worldwide markets.

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CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 13, excluding bank service charges

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Volcker Urges Debt Problems of the Third World Halt in Firms' Are 'Manageable,' New Study Says

By Hobart Rowen

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board's chairman, Paul A. Volcker, declared that "the present situation is untenable," urged today that securities and other firms rushing to enter the U.S. banking business be halted temporarily until Congress has time to act on the changes.

"Left unattended, you're going to have a mess," Mr. Volcker said during testimony before the Senate Banking Committee.

Mr. Volcker repeated his previously stated desire for a moratorium to give Congress time to decide how it wants to regulate the wide-ranging changes in the financial services industry.

He backed legislation, drawn up by the Reagan administration, that would give banks and savings and loan associations the right to make transactions in securities, real estate and insurance.

In pushing the legislation, the administration has said it would help banks and thrift institutions catch up with the sweeping changes in the industry that have found American Express and Sears, Roebuck & Co. moving into financial areas once the sole province of banks and thrifts.

"There can be no doubt that a re-examination of the existing legislative framework has become urgent," Mr. Volcker said.

He said Congress can "turn the system toward creative innovation consistent with certain broad and continuing concerns of public policy. Or left unattended, we can continue to see the financial system evolve in haphazard and potentially dangerous ways."

Under his plan, a temporary limitation would be placed on efforts by nondepository institutions to get into banking and on state plans to let their banks expand into new financial activities.

But Senator Jake Garn, a Utah Republican and chairman of the Banking Committee, challenged the temporary-ban proposal.

He insisted that any such halt would just delay the day that Congress must come to grips with these issues.

But Mr. Volcker said that the moratorium would give Congress time to act on the administration's proposal, which would let holding companies that control banks and S&Ls carry out the new insurance, securities and real estate activities themselves or through subsidiaries.

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Third World debt problem is now "manageable," and will improve "significantly" over the next few years as the global economy recovers, according to a new study of 19 of the largest debtor nations.

Nevertheless, the study adds, the debt crisis "seems likely to continue to threaten the world economy and international financial stability for at least the next few years."

The report, by William R. Cline, published by the Institute for International Economics, a Washington research group financed by the German Marshall Plan of America, urges quick adoption of larger quotas for the International Monetary Fund. It also recommends efforts to accelerate loans by the World Bank and other multilateral development banks.

Mr. Cline concludes that sweeping proposals for reform that would consolidate Third World debt into longer-term, lower-interest loans — such as those made by Peter B. Kenen of Princeton University, Senator Bill Bradley, a New Jersey Democrat, and others — are not only unnecessary, but "constitute a panic-based action that

would tend to turn good debt into bad debt."

In additional highly critical language, the report says that most reform proposals have misdiagnosed the debt situation, and several "of the schemes would tend to choke off new bank lending to (less developed countries)." Referring specifically to a proposal by Professor Kenen, who also is on the institute's advisory committee, Mr. Cline said:

"The choking off of new loans would precipitate precisely the crisis that the authors of such proposals fear."

"Most of the reform proposals would make sense only in an environment in which no new loans whatsoever are expected, but maturities are being lengthened; they do not address the need for new lending."

Mr. Cline's prescription, based on expectations of real, or inflation-adjusted, economic growth of 2.5 to 3 percent in the industrialized nations over the next three years, is to set up some form of contingency planning, based on negotiating debt problems on a case-by-case basis.

The analysis and recommendations

in many ways parallel the policy established by the IMF.

Mr. Cline, like IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere, says that the problem of Third World debt "is one of temporary illiquidity, not fundamental insolvency."

He predicts that the debtor countries of the developing world and Eastern Europe will continue to run current account deficits of about \$75 billion a year through 1986. The current account is a broad measure of trade. This is close to the \$68-billion deficit for 1983, as estimated in the IMF annual report published last weekend.

The debt would grow at an even greater rate and be "virtually impossible to accommodate without further major strain on the international financial system" if the 2.5- to 3-percent growth rate in the industrialized nations is not achieved.

The improvement that Mr. Cline foresees — which he reports already has begun in such nations as Mexico and Argentina — will go forward as Third World nations resume the growth in their export markets. But Mr. Cline warns that the apple-cake could be upset if there are "any significant new increases in interest rates and protectionist trade barriers."

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Argentina Is Asking Foreign Banks For More Time to Repay \$300 Million

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — Argentina has asked its foreign creditor banks for an extra 30 days to repay \$300 million due Thursday, banking sources said Tuesday.

The government intends to repay the sum with funds from a new \$1.5-billion loan agreed on with the foreign banks last month, the sources said. But the first \$300-million slice of this loan has been delayed by legal arguments.

The money due to be repaid on Thursday is part of a \$1.1-billion bridging credit given to Argentina by a consortium of 263 foreign banks in January to help reschedule the country's \$39 billion in foreign debts.

VW Says Unit Sales Rose in Germany

FRANKFURT (AP) — The chairman of Volkswagen said Tuesday that domestic sales of Volkswagens and Audis rose 8.3 percent in the first eight months of the year from the like period last year.

Unit sales, buoyed by the introduction of the new VW Golf model, rose to 516,000 in the eight-month period, said Carl Hahn. Mr. Hahn told a news conference at the start of the 50th International Automobile Exposition in Frankfurt that car sales in Western Europe, excluding West Germany, were off slightly in the January-August period.

U.S., EC Unable to Resolve Dispute

GENEVA (Reuters) — The European Community and the United States have failed to resolve a dispute over the sale of 28,000 metric tons of U.S. butter and cheese to Egypt, trade sources say.

At a special meeting of the International Dairy Council, a grouping under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade that includes all major dairy-producing countries, the community asked the United States to renounce further sales at prices that it says are below world levels.

But the United States was unwilling to make such a pledge, saying the sale was set at above world prices and therefore within GATT rules, the sources added.

Creusot-Loire Delays Decision on Aid

PARIS (Reuters) — The board of Creusot-Loire, the Empain-Schneider Group's steel and nuclear subsidiary, has postponed a decision on a French government proposal to provide 2 billion francs (\$250 million) in aid, a company spokeswoman said Tuesday.

The board needs more time to study the proposal and will meet again within the next two weeks, she said. The postponement should not be construed as a setback for negotiations between the government and Creusot-Loire aimed at revitalizing the money-losing group, she added.

Industry sources say the plan is expected to include a government takeover of most or all of the group's money-losing steel sector and an increase in the government's 30-percent share in its profitable nuclear construction subsidiary, Framatome et Cie.

Occidental Will Sell Crude-Oil Unit

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Occidental Petroleum Corp. has announced that it will sell a crude-oil subsidiary to First City Financial Corp. of Canada for \$325 million in cash and notes as part of its continuing effort to reduce the debt it incurred when it acquired Cities Service Co. last year.

First City Financial, whose major shareholder is the wealthy Reizberg family, already owns an oil-and-gas company that operates out of Calgary, Canada, but the acquisition of Occidental's Houston-based Permian Corp. subsidiary will be its first U.S. energy venture, a spokesman in the company's Vancouver, Canada, headquarters said Monday.

First City will acquire substantially all the assets of Permian. Occidental will get \$275 million in cash, a \$50-million promissory note and an undetermined amount of cash from the sale of existing Permian crude oil inventory valued at \$50 million to \$60 million.

Japanese Company to Brew Heineken

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Heineken, the Netherlands' largest beer producer, and Kirin Brewery Co. of Japan have reached a licensing agreement under which Kirin will produce and sell Heineken beer in Japan, Heineken announced Tuesday.

The Dutch brewer said Kirin will start producing its beer around April 1984. Heineken is imported now into Japan by Kokubu and Co.

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Sept. 13

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Osborne, Once High-Flier, Said to Seek Buyer

By Michael Schrage
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Osborne Computer Corp., once the high-flying pioneer of portable computers, is now desperately scrambling to find a buyer to save the business, according to several sources close to the company.

Launched 2½ years ago, Osborne was the first company to offer a portable computer that also came with the software to make it immediately usable. It was advertised as an automated office executive could take on the plane, and the company soon boasted annual revenues of \$100 million and employed over 1,000 people.

Today, the company has trodden financial and a payroll of about 80 employees after the latest layoffs last week. The talents that set Adam Osborne, a writer turned entrepreneur, successfully create an Osborne computer were not enough to manage the company in a turbulent competitive marketplace, according to sources familiar with the venture.

Seymour Rubenstein, president of MicroPro and a former director of Osborne Computer, said: "The market for these sorts of computers is exploding. What do you think of a company that stumbles in a growing market?"

Osborne's success attracted dozens of competitors. Some of them, like KayPro, simply improved upon Osborne's idea and marketed it more successfully. Other companies built portable versions of the successful nonportable personal computers, as Compaq did for the IBM Personal Computer.

"They underestimated KayPro on one side and IBM on the other,"

a source close to Osborne's board said.

Perhaps the most crippling mistake that the company made was to make an early announcement of an improved version of the Osborne earlier this year.

The company had let it be known that its new Executive computer would be vastly superior to the old Osborne 1. That caused potential Osborne buyers to wait for the new model. "Sales, which were really going great at the time, dropped dead," Mr. Rubenstein said.

The sudden gap in the cash flow forced Osborne to delay plans to sell stock to the public and crippled the company as it tried to catch up.

Computer industry observers criticized Osborne's early management team as ill-equipped to manage the transition from entrepreneurial start-up to ongoing business. A new team, headed by Robert Jauch 2d, former president of Consolidated Foods, was brought in to rescue the company, which sold more than \$100 million worth of computers last year yet has never made a profit.

Industry insiders say that time and opportunity have passed Osborne by. They point to machines like Radio Shack's lap-sized TS-100 that retails for less than \$1,000. Sharp Electronics' portable that weighs only 11 pounds, compared with Osborne's 26, or Galivan's \$4,000 briefcase-sized computer that comes with a touch-sensitive screen and high-powered software.

"Osborne came up with a great first package," a venture capitalist with investments in companies that compete with Osborne said. "But what did they follow it up with and when? In an industry like this, you're dead if you stand still."

American Wins Suit Dismissal

The Associated Press

DALLAS — A federal judge has granted an American Airlines motion to dismiss a Justice Department suit alleging that American attempted to fix fares with Braniff International in 1982.

The suit stemmed from a taped telephone conversation between American's president, Robert Crandall, and the former Braniff chairman, Howard Putnam. U.S. District Judge Robert Hill ruled Monday that since Mr. Putnam never agreed to raise Braniff's prices as Mr. Crandall suggested, no attempt at fare fixing had taken place.

The government had asked that Mr. Crandall be removed as firm president for two years.

Chrysler Says It Will Retire Warrants

By Warren Brown
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Chrysler Corp. officials, commenting on their success in outbidding competitors for U.S. government-held warrants to buy 14.4 million shares of Chrysler stock, say they will retire the warrants.

Chrysler, operating through the New York-based investment firm of Salomon Brothers, offered \$21.602 Monday for each warrant. That means that the government could make \$311.07 million, nearly \$61 million more than Chrysler was willing to pay for the warrants in July.

But Chrysler officials said the extra cost was worth getting the warrants back into the company's possession.

Chrysler beat out four competitors in its battle for the warrants.

Three of the opposing bids were submitted Monday to the U.S. Treasury. One came from an investment group led by First Boston Corp. of \$15.559 per warrant; another was from Goldman Sachs & Co. and Prudential-Bache Securities Inc. of \$20.668 per warrant; and another from a group led by Morgan Stanley & Co. of \$17.541.

Shearson/American Express submitted an unsolicited bid, ranging from \$20.5 million to \$26.0 million for all of the warrants, in July.

The warrants, good until 1990, allow the purchase of a share of Chrysler stock for \$13. They were obtained by the government in return for the \$1.2 billion in federal loan guarantees that Chrysler needed to pull itself from the brink of bankruptcy.

Chrysler stock was trading below \$7 in 1979 when the warrants were issued. Buoyed by the company's impressive turnaround since then, the stock has been trading recently for about \$30 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Chrysler paid off the rest of its federally backed loan last month; seven years ahead of schedule.

The company had asked the government to surrender the warrants, but it refused. The company then offered to buy back the warrants for \$250 million. The government also rejected that request, opting to offer the warrants to the highest bidder.

Chrysler officials feared that had the warrants gone to another bidder, they would have floated around in the market for several years, depressing the value of the company's stock and hampering Chrysler's efforts to raise money for future needs.

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Vol. 4.8M. Prev. 4.8M. Prev. Consolidated Close 4.8M

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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|-----|------|------|------|------|
| UTL | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| UTL | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
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| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. PE | Stk. | 100s High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---------------|-------|-----------|------|---------|------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|
| 12.00 | 11.50 | IBM | 3.00 | 4.0 | 25.0 | 120.00 | 118.00 | 119.00 | +1.00 |
| 11.00 | 10.50 | Microsoft | 1.00 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 110.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | +1.00 |
| 10.00 | 9.50 | Apple | 0.50 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 100.00 | 98.00 | 99.00 | +1.00 |
| 9.00 | 8.50 | Compaq | 0.25 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 90.00 | 88.00 | 89.00 | +1.00 |
| 8.00 | 7.50 | Osborne | 0.10 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 80.00 | 78.00 | 79.00 | +1.00 |

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| 9.00 | 8.50 | Apple | 0.50 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 100.00 | 98.00 | 99.00 | +1.00 |
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| 10.00 | 9.50 | Microsoft | 1.00 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 110.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | +1.00 |
| 9.00 | 8.50 | Apple | 0.50 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 100.00 | 98.00 | 99.00 | +1.00 |
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| 11.00 | 10.50 | IBM | 3.00 | 4.0 | 25.0 | 120.00 | 118.00 | 119.00 | +1.00 |
| 10.00 | 9.50 | Microsoft | 1.00 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 110.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | +1.00 |
| 9.00 | 8.50 | Apple | 0.50 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 100.00 | 98.00 | 99.00 | +1.00 |
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| 11.00 | 10.50 | IBM | 3.00 | 4.0 | 25.0 | 120.00 | 118.00 | 119.00 | +1.00 |
| 10.00 | 9.50 | Microsoft | 1.00 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 110.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | +1.00 |
| 9.00 | 8.50 | Apple | 0.50 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 100.00 | 98.00 | 99.00 | +1.00 |
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| 10.00 | 9.50 | Microsoft | 1.00 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 110.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | +1.00 |
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| 10.00 | 9.50 | Microsoft | 1.00 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 110.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | +1.00 |
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| 10.00 | 9.50 | Microsoft | 1.00 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 110.00 | 108.00 | 109.00 | +1.00 |
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